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A BUDGET OF SCANDALS.

THEIR CAUSES AND THEIR RESULTS.

THE DIJON STATUE DISTURBANCES CHECKED—THE WHOLE STORY TOLD—A DUEL ABOUT AN ACTRESS—CORRECT ACCOUNT OF THE DUEL BETWEEN THE YOUNG AMERICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 1, 1875.

The Dijon scandal has been suddenly checked by an order from the Governor of Paris, acting by virtue of martial law, to drop the matter at once. This order is not formal, as my remark would appear to indicate, but is contained in a delicate hint to the journals that any further discussion of the affair might lead them into trouble. The history of this scandal furnishes another curious example of the struggle that is constantly going on here between the Radicals and the Government, the latter having its hands full watching the Radical Municipal Councils that now have possession of all the large towns and cities of France. When at Rouen for the fêtes in honor of Boïeldieu, I told you something about the action of these Councils. Last year the Municipality of Dijon proposed to raise a statue in honor of the heroic defense of that city during the war. Drawings were submitted by several sculptors, and one by Jouffroy was taken to the Prefect for his approval. He said that it met his approval fully, but he would send it on to Paris, so that there could be no question of blame in the future, and the plan of the proposed statue was submitted to the Minister of the Interior. It came back in a few days bearing M. Buffet's signature, and Jouffroy began to prepare his means for putting it into marble. Some months ago there were rumors in Dijon that the Municipal Council was not satisfied with the work of Jouffroy, and had intrusted M. Cabet with the work of making a more appropriate statue. Meanwhile the drawings for the base, with its bas-reliefs, had been submitted to the Prefect and approved, and this part of the statue was in position in October. Suddenly there arrived a veiled statue, which was placed upon the base by orders of the Municipal Council, and notice was given that it would be uncovered on a certain date with appropriate public ceremonies. The town of Dijon was invited to take part in the fête.

Meanwhile the sculptor Jouffroy heard of the affair, and came on to see about it. His statue was then nearly completed. On examining the veiled statue, the Prefect found the work of M. Cabet, a drawing of which had never been approved. This work represented the town of Dijon as a woman properly draped, in a menacing, defiant attitude, holding a broken sword in one hand and pressing the French flag upon her bosom with the other. Her flying hair is bound in front by the crown of the city, from which rose the Phrygian cap, the cherished symbol of the Red Republic. The Prefect immediately gave orders to have the statue removed. M. Cabet, the sculptor, who had made to order a work of real merit, went to plead for his statue, and said that he could easily cut off the symbol; but orders were sent down from Paris to have the statue removed at once. The Prefect issued another order upon this, which the Municipal Council refused to obey. Finding that the statue had to come down, the sculptor tried to get men to help him take it away, for fear of accident, but the attitude of the Council had become known, and no men could be found for any offers of money to aid him in taking the statue down. Those who showed a disposition to do so were menaced by others who were under control of the Radicals. Once more the Prefect called upon the Council to remove the statue, and as it again refused Gen. De Gallifet was called upon to execute the order of the Government. He sent a body of troops there to pull the statue down, and although a bed of manure was laid for it to fall upon the unskillful workmen did not pull it straight upon the bed, and the head of the statue was broken off by the fall. It was otherwise seriously damaged. The City Council then issued a proclamation to the people, calling upon them to remain calm under this unheard of and unqualifiable piece of violence, and not to disturb the public peace by making demonstrations that would only be natural in presence of the profound sorrow every inhabitant of Dijon must feel. Although their feelings may have been deeply outraged, the Mayor entreated them not to disturb the peace. As no one had thought of disturbing the peace this sounded like the college boy's cry when his comrades were hazing a Proctor, "For God's sake, don't put him under the pump!" As no one had thought of the thing before the Proctor was promptly "pumped," of course, and the same result might have followed in Dijon if Gen. De Gallifet had not counteracted the effect of this order by another. The military commander of the city stated that the civil authorities of the country had been set at defiance, and the military forces had been called on to uphold their power. He, De Gallifet, had ordered the removal of this statue, and if it was broken the fault was solely due to those who had set it up without authority and then refused to take it down. So far as the Mayor's proclamation was concerned, there need be no fears, for he would see that public order was not disturbed in Dijon or within his military district. After the conduct of De Gallifet during the Commune, (he put the insurgents to the sword without pity when caught with arms in hands, and opposed the subsequent and tardy executions at Sartory,) every one knows that he means what he says, and that he is not a man to be trifled with. If any demonstration had taken place at the base of the statue, in obedience to the supposed meaning of the Mayor, De Gallifet would have dispersed it with his cavalry without hesitation and without tenderness. After all is said and done, such men as that are more merciful than the weak and vacillating officers who are too tender-hearted to act until the trouble is at its worst. As can be readily fancied, Dijon has remained perfectly calm, and the Radicals have had to swallow their defeat. The journals began to discuss the matter, the Radical organs attacking the Government of course, but an order from the Governor of Paris put an end to the debate, or reduced it within certain limits. Cuts of the statue had been prepared for the illustrated journals of Saturday, but they were suppressed by the authorities.

WHAT HAPPENED AT AN ACTRESS' SUPPER PARTY.

The *jeunesse doreé* of Paris is beginning to be heard from again as in the time of De Grammont-Caderousse and his companions, and several scenes have recently occurred which brought to mind those of the saloons of Mme. Barrucci when the Garcia affair took place. The last generation of our young bloods had to amuse themselves at the game of war, and were properly cooled off thereby; the generation that was then just too young to enter the war is now coming upon the scene. The other night two young fellows met at the house of an actress who had a large supper party. She had the two beside her at table, when one, while saying something gallant, leaned over to touch her shoulder with his lips. The other rose as if he had some exclusive right to the lady and administered a box upon the ear. An altercation took place, during which the actress fainted, and when on the floor crawled out of the room to escape danger, and the result was a challenge for the morning. The young man who gave the blow was very neatly run through the shoulder, and will probably be prevented from using his arm in defense of the demi-monde for a long time to come.

THE YOUNG AMERICAN QUARREL.

This reminds me of the duel between two young Americans here, which I find reported in a New-York journal. It is erroneously stated there that both of the young men belong to the Washington Club, while neither of them was ever a member. As this matter has now become public, I may as well give the facts of the case, although I think it a great deal better to keep such quarrels private. But an erroneous opinion of the quarrel has been given. The fathers of the two young men, Mr. Riggs and Mr. Payne, were both members of the Washington Club, and were accustomed to play whist together. Despite the reports about heavy gambling in this club, I can say that the stakes were always extremely modest, and there was never a question of money. The rule is in this as in all other clubs, that gaming debts must be paid within twenty-four hours. One night Mr. Payne lost a small sum of money and did not pay, as frequently happens to other players, but the sum was so insignificant that it could have been paid easily enough. Perhaps it was simple forgetfulness or want of attention. After that a game was going on when Mr. Payne proposed to cut in. Mr. Riggs was playing, and perhaps had been losing and felt in ill-humor; but at any rate he remarked that he might object to Mr. Payne's playing, since the latter had not settled up his previous losses. I do not think that the remark was intended to be cutting, or that Mr. Riggs dreamed of insulting Mr. Payne. Such remarks are frequently made without being taken as offensive. Mr. Payne may have been in bad humor as well, or feeling unusually sensitive. He felt insulted by the remark, and, throwing the money down, left the room. After some heated conversation with friends he went out, and when Mr. Riggs left the club Mr. Payne met him at the door, charged him with the intention of insulting him and struck him in the face. Mr. Riggs said that it was not very courageous to attack an invalid, as he then was, or something of the kind, and Mr. Payne replied that it was not his object to hurt, but merely to insult. A report of the affair was made to the Board of Direction, and Mr. Payne was expelled, the board deciding that he was wrong in the matter. This was the quarrel between the fathers, which was taken up by the sons, and insults were soon passed between them. They went out to fight last year, but were stopped by the Police, and ill-feeling has existed between them since. By chance, the other day the two had seats at the theatre beside each other. As Mr. Riggs entered Mr. Payne looked at him in some way, and the former said in French, "*Je vous defend de me regarder comme ça.*" Words were followed by blows, Mr. Riggs making use of his cane. There was a great commotion in the theatre until the Commissaire arrived to take the combatants out. At the station Riggs was bailed out by his friends, and Bischoffsheim was sent for to look after his brother-in-law. The next day a duel was arranged, and it was at first a question of adjourning the fight for a month on account of Mrs. Bischoffsheim, but finally the two met at Vesinet, and Payne received an insignificant wound in the arm. This is, I think, a correct version of the affair so erroneously reported in the American paper now before me.

ACCIDENTS TO THE FRENCH NAVY.

THE MAGENTA OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET DESTROYED BY FIRE—THE CREW BARELY ESCAPE—EXPLOSION OF THE POWDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday Nov. 1, 1875.

A singular fatality seems to pursue the French Mediterranean fleet. After a series of minor accidents, which greatly annoyed the Ministry of Marine, the Forfait was run down and sunk during some squadron evolutions, pretty much as the Vanguard was run down by the Iron Duke. A court-martial acquitted the Captain of all blame, but a note was sent out warning all officers to look sharp after the safety of their ships, for after the numberless accidents that had occurred the Government would have to hold them personally responsible for the vessels intrusted to their charge. For three months after this order no accident of any importance was reported, but last night news came that the flag-ship Magenta had been totally destroyed by fire. This vessel is one of the oldest and largest of the iron-clad fleet, and cost some eight millions of francs. Although a little behind the times in many respects, she was fast and commodious, and hence was retained by the Admiral who succeeded but recently Admiral La Roncière le Noury. The fire caught aft, no one seems to know how, and had made considerable progress before it was discovered. Admiral Roze, who was on board at the time, saw at once that there was little hope of saving the ship, since, as usual in moments of need, the pumps were found to be out of order, and gave orders to open the stop-cocks and flood the magazine. After this he tried to save what he could, but in a few minutes the flames burst out and the crew had to take to their boats. The last had to take refuge upon the bowsprit, so rapidly were the flames advancing. The Admiral leaped overboard last, just as the fire burst out in all parts and streamed up nearly to the masthead. The boats were luckily forced to pull away for some distance to avoid all danger from the falling masts, and they were still under way when certain symptoms of an explosion became evident. Admiral Roze gave orders to pull away as rapidly as possible, and the order was not given too soon, for in a moment the mast of the Magenta was flying into the air, and what was left of her went immediately to the bottom. The powder in the magazine was not sufficiently drowned, it is needless to say, but where the fault lies must be the subject of an official inquiry. The order was certainly given to flood the magazine, and is supposed to have been executed, but the result shows that it was imperfectly done, if at all, or that a simple wetting of a few moments only is not enough to prevent powder from exploding. Our naval officers may as well think over this matter a little, and, perhaps, make some experiments for the purpose of determining whether an explosion can always be avoided by simply flooding the magazine. Of course the assumption is that the powder was so packed that some of it remained above the water, but the machinery for flooding the magazine was arranged with the view of filling the entire room with water. The force of the explosion shows that a considerable quantity of powder must have taken fire, for burning spars and planks were thrown a long distance away. One of them fell upon the Victorieuse, a gun-boat in the port, going completely through her deck and setting her on fire. The Eclaireur was fired in the same way, but fortunately the pumps of both vessels were in good working order, and the flames were promptly extinguished. These gunboats were under steam at the time, the Admiral having signaled all the other vessels of the squadron to get out of the way as soon as he despaired of saving the Magenta. A few sailors were bruised and burned, but none were killed or seriously wounded. Orders had already been sent to Brest to have the Magenta dismantled and put into the dry-dock for the purpose of remodeling her according to the most approved methods of the day. Both England and France have found their experience in heavy iron-clads a very costly and useless speculation, and I have an idea that the time is approaching when we shall go back to our old live-oak frigates for all but river and harbor defense. For that purpose a floating battery is the thing wanted, and not one of these expensive, cumbersome, and dangerous ships.

ALL SAINTS' DAY IN PARIS.

"All Saints' Day" has come again, and as usual all business is suspended in France. The shops that are kept open on Sundays and other days are always closed at "Toussaint," and the city is as lifeless as a London Sabbath. The churches have all been crowded since the early mass said at 5 o'clock this morning, and at high mass most of them were filled to overflowing. I went to Saint Augustin at 10:30 and was unable to get inside the doors. Going from there to the Trinité I found it also crowded, while the garden in front was full of people awaiting their turn to enter the church. This is, as I have said each year, the season of the dead. The French cherish above any people that I know their *culte des morts*, or "worship of the dead," and the first days of November are piously devoted to the memories of relatives and friends who have passed from earth. The visits to the cemeteries generally begin on the last day of October, when that day happens to fall on Sunday, and always on the Sunday preceding Toussaint provided there are but few intervening days. Yesterday all the cemeteries were crowded, and thousands of crowns and mourning wreaths were placed upon the tombs; but All Souls' Day, to-morrow, is the one especially devoted to the dead. But many families dress their tombs in advance, so as to have them ready for the opening day. I made a brief visit to Montmartre to see what was being done, and found a large number of tombs already decorated and scores of persons engaged upon the work. The only political incident thus far noted was at the grave of Baudin, upon which a woman placed thirteen wreaths of immortelles, each wreath bearing the words "Universal Suffrage." The Police did not attempt to interfere with this harmless demonstration. The admirers of Cavaignac had begun to place their offerings upon his tomb, but as a general thing that is done on All Souls' Day in the presence of a crowd, when persons kneel beside the recumbent figure with ostentation, and enjoy the secret pleasure of attracting attention by their affectation of mourning. As I write the Parisians are wending their way *en masse* to the various cemeteries, charged with wreaths and crowns, and by this evening all the tombs will be prepared for the annual visit that takes place to-morrow.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE ACTION OF EX-SPECIAL AGENT JOYCE IN DEMANDING IMMEDIATE SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The action of Joyce, the ex-Special Agent at St. Louis, causes a great surprise here. He had been tried and convicted at Jefferson City, and had filed a motion for a new trial. He was held for trial at St. Louis next week on other indictments, and was expected to produce important documents in his defense. Instead of coming to St. Louis he goes before the court at Jefferson, withdraws his motion for a new trial, and asks for an immediate sentence. Only two explanations are suggested. He may have felt that a trial at St. Louis was certain to result in a conviction, and piling up of sentences, which he would escape by the sentence at Jefferson. To be sure, he would be liable to trial on the St. Louis indictments when he had served his term for the Jefferson conviction, but that the suits would be pressed is improbable. He may have decided that he would be likely to escape a second sentence by taking up with the first. There may be in his mind a hope of pardon, and a belief that it might be secured easier and earlier by not attempting to delay the process of law. The sentence of $3,000 fine and three years and a half in the Penitentiary is by no means a light one, and must serve to alarm those who have pleaded guilty and are awaiting sentence.

THE FORTHCOMING TRIALS IN ST. LOUIS AND WASHINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—The cases of William McKee, of the *Globe and Democrat*, and Constantine Maguire, ex-Revenue Collector, indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds, have been set for trial Dec. 15, Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, their counsel, being unable to attend court here previous to that time. One of the cases against Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of this district, in which he is charged with conspiring to defraud the Government and for not reporting to his superior officers his knowledge of irregularities in whisky making, is set for trial to-morrow, Monday. The case of W. O. Avery, of Washington, charged with the same offense as McDonald, is set for trial Wednesday next. He will be defended by Gen. B. F. Butler. Thirteen distillers and rectifiers, seven gangers and storekeepers, and one Deputy Collector have withdrawn pleas of not guilty, and entered pleas of guilty, up to the present time. The remainder of those so far indicted for complicity in whisky frauds are McDonald, Avery, Maguire, McKee, Ray, a nephew of McKee, who served as gauger for a few months, and they still declare their innocence.

COL. JOYCE'S SPEECH BEFORE BEING SENTENCED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—Previous to being sentenced yesterday by Judge Krekel, Col. Joyce made a speech to the court in which he declared his innocence of the charges against him in most emphatic terms, and asserted that his conviction was secured by the perjured testimony of self-convicted thieves, who acknowledged to their having robbed the Government for years.

RUFFIANISM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—About midnight last night a gang of men attacked the house of John Sergeant, a tavern at the corner of Sixth and Jackson streets, in the extreme lower section of the city. They stoned the house, and then entered and tied the proprietor, after which they threw the furniture out of doors and smashed things generally. Thirteen of them then outraged the wife of Sergeant. Her injuries are of a serious character. The Police to-day made three arrests, and are after the rest of the gang, which is one of the worst in the city. The tavern contained about four cart loads of bricks and stones which had been thrown into it by the ruffians.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

HOSTILITY OF THE STRAW-BID CONTRACTORS AND DISHONEST POSTMASTERS—BASELESS RUMORS OF AN EARLY WITHDRAWAL FROM THE CABINET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Attempts are renewed by enemies of Postmaster General Jewell to combine all the hostile forces against him with a view to force him out of the Cabinet if possible. From two sources ominous rumors have been put in circulation to the effect that he will retire before the 1st of January. One of these sources is Boston, and the authors of the report are apparently the friends of Postmaster Burt, who has not recovered from the affair of last Summer. The other source is the Spencer-Hinds combination of the South. The method of attack through the newspapers is to represent that an arrangement has already been made which contemplates, and positively intends, Gov. Jewell's resignation. This statement is elaborated and adorned in various ways. All such stories may be safely set down as signifying that Gov. Jewell has made his management of the Post Office very unpleasant for straw bidders, fraudulent contractors, and dishonest Postmasters wherever they have been discovered.

THE MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTERS.

EFFORTS TO SECURE RECONSIDERATION OF THE REMOVAL OF THE VICKSBURG AND HOLLY SPRINGS POSTMASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Postmaster Pease, of Vicksburg, Miss., who was removed last week by the President, is here endeavoring to have the action in his case reconsidered. He says he was removed because of his opposition to the political course of Gov. Ames, and believes the action of the President was based on misrepresentations made by Senator Bruce and other partisans of Ames. The Postmaster at Holly Springs, Miss., was also removed, and this removal is alleged to have been accomplished by the same influences that effected Pease's removal. Congressman Wells, who was recently elected from the Holly Springs District by the Anti-Ames Republicans, is here and saw the President yesterday and urged a reconsideration of his action in these two cases. Pease will see the President to-morrow by appointment, and he has hopes that the action in his case will be reconsidered. It is probable a very serious breach among the Mississippi Republicans will result from the divisions which sprang from the last State election. Senator Alcorn is opposed to Ames, and, it is said, will oppose the confirmation of the successors of Pease and Sterne. This will lead to a conflict between Senators Alcorn and Bruce, and may inaugurate a bitter fight against the latter to remove him from the Senate. Pease and Wells intimate that Bruce secured his election by corrupt means, and that a legislative inquiry may be instituted in Mississippi that will compel the Senate to refer him to the Privileges and Election Committee for examination. Pease claims that in opposing the policy of Ames he acted in harmony with the respectable portion of the Mississippi Republicans, and that his action had the sanction of Attorney General Pierrepont and the tacit approval of the President himself, who declined to respond to the request of Ames for United States troops. It is hardly probable the President will reconsider the acts of removal, and it seems quite certain that the partisan squabble in Mississippi will be transferred to the Senate during the coming session. The Mississippi Legislature will meet in January next and choose a successor to Senator Alcorn, whose term will expire with the Forty-fourth Congress. Pease and Wells believe Congressman Lamar will be chosen. These gentlemen say also that it is highly probable the Legislature will prefer articles of impeachment against Gov. Ames and the Lieutenant Governor, and express the belief that if such articles are presented they will be adopted, which would place the Democrats in full possession of the State Government.

AN IMPAIRED PAINTING RESTORED.

THE "COURSE OF EMPIRE"—RESTORATION OF LEUTZE'S PICTURE IN THE CAPITOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Those who admire the works of Emanuel Leutzé, will be glad to hear that his great painting in the Capitol of "Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way," which has been considered in a decaying and nearly ruined condition, has been restored to almost its original freshness and beauty. It was painted on a rough plastered wall, by a new process supposed to be indestructible. The picture had, however, faded, the colors appeared to have sunk, and the shadows had lost depth. It was found that the rough surface had collected a great quantity of dust. This has been carefully removed by brushing, and the result is a real transformation. Visitors to the Capitol next Winter will see this masterpiece of Leutzé almost as perfect as when it was first completed. The shadows are deepened, and delicate tints, wholly obscured, have been revealed. The painting has not escaped criticism, some of which has been intelligent and just; but in spite of whatever faults it has, it remains to-day among the few conspicuous works of art which have cost the Government no more than they are worth.

SENATOR BOOTH.

THE CALIFORNIA SENATOR TO MAINTAIN HIS "INDEPENDENT" POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Senator Booth, of California, is in town. In conversation he says regarding his political position that it is unchanged since last Winter. He has not decided to affiliate or act with either party, and will not join in the caucuses of either. He will maintain his position of independence, and expects he will be the only Senator not joined to one party or the other. He says of the Haiwaiian treaty, that he thinks the House will not take the action necessary to render it operative. It will be remembered that he is the only Senator from the Pacific Coast who voted against it when it was before the Senate.

THE UNION PACIFIC CASE.

A DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT EXPECTED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was carried up by the Government on appeal from the decision of the Court of Claims, is expected to be rendered to-morrow.

STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION.

VINDICATION OF MR. ADDISON LOW—A BETTER CLASS OF MEN FOR OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Some weeks ago a number of charges were made against Addison Low, Supervising Inspector of Steam-boats at New-York, affecting his official character. Mr. Barnett, the Supervising Inspector General of Steam Vessels, promptly appointed a special agent to gather all the facts in the case, and his report was referred to the Solicitor of the Treasury. The examination by this officer has resulted in the vindication of Mr. Low.

Official data show that there are about four thousand steam vessels in the United States coming under the law for the better protection of passengers in boats propelled in whole or part by steam. There are, on an average, three licensed officers to a boat. Owing to rigid examinations a better class of men is secured for officers than heretofore, and the number of explosions and collisions has consequently very materially diminished.

AN UNFORTUNATE CHILD RESCUED.

A JUVENILE ACROBAT TAKEN FROM HIS CUSTODIANS BY ORDER OF A COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Gatchell, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, yesterday, acting under a writ of habeas corpus, took possession of a child aged about seven years, one of the members of an acrobatic combination called "The Poole Brothers," now performing at a variety theatre in this city, the purpose of the seizure being to prevent further performances, their character being denounced as cruel and dangerous. The writ was brought in the name of the child, "Zana Poole, by his next friend, Theodore F. Gatchell," and was made returnable before Judge Wylie. The case excited much attention. The proprietor of the theatre and the Poole Brothers contended that there was nothing whatever dangerous in the performance, and that every precaution was taken to prevent accidents. On the other hand Mr. Gatchell and others testified that the performance was dangerous and brutal, and was such as to cause apprehensions of great personal danger to the child. At the conclusion of the arguments of the counsel, Judge Wylie made a decree that the child should remain in the possession of Mr. Gatchell until further orders of the court. Upon the announcement of this decision the child and its custodians set up a general sobbing, and created quite an affecting scene, the excitement becoming intense. Whereupon Mr. Gatchell stated that he had no desire to separate the parties, and that if one of the brothers chose to accept of his hospitalities he could remain with the child at his house. This offer was accepted, and Mr. Gatchell drove to his home, accompanied by his temporary ward and one of the brothers, consequently they gave no performance last night.

A plea of appeal from the decision of the court was denied by the court; who stated that he had final jurisdiction.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT OF MR. WILSON—A SOUND NIGHT'S REST WITHOUT OPIATES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Vice President Wilson slept well last night from 11 o'clock until 6 this morning, without opiates or other medicines. This morning's mail was brought to him after breakfast, when he read a portion of the numerous letters and dispatches from sympathizing friends, and looked over the morning papers. At 11 o'clock he sat up half an hour, and then lay down, feeling somewhat weak. Sir George T. Bowen, of England, called during the morning bearing a note of introduction from George W. Childs, but learning that the Vice President was asleep, he declined to have him disturbed for the purpose of presenting the note. Among the visitors to-day were Postmaster General Jewell, Secretary Bristow, and Senators Patterson and Paddock. Dr. Baxter sent a note to the President this forenoon, of which the following is a copy:

Mr. President:

The Vice President continues to improve, and slept quietly all night. He feels much stronger this morning, and will be able to sit up a while to-day.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—1 A. M.—For the lower lakes and Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to east and south, slightly warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather, except lower temperature along the coast, and in the former light rain.

For New-England, falling barometer, east to north winds, and rain or snow, followed by cold, partly cloudy weather, north to west winds, and rising barometer.

For the New-York canal region, temperature slightly below freezing Monday night.

THE APPROACH OF WINTER.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—A storm of extraordinary severity is reported to have set in along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Green River, last night. Sleet fell in such quantities that the telegraph wires became coated as large around as a man's wrist. Snow to the depth of one foot had fallen at Bitter Creek and was still falling at 10 o'clock this morning. The storm is moving east. Telegraphic communication with points west of Green River has been broken all day. There is no storm east of Laramie City and trains are running on time.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 14.—About a foot of snow fell here this morning, the first of the season.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—It has been snowing here all day, and the storm still continues.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A heavy snow-storm prevails here. About six inches has fallen.

At Plattsburg twelve inches of snow is reported.

Fears are entertained of an early close of navigation.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Prominent Republicans of Virginia are now engaged in an effort to reorganize and strengthen the Republican Party in that State by a combination of Republicans and Independent Conservatives, who, in the late election, acted with the Republicans. As the first step in that direction they are working for the appointment of Judge Morton, Republican, as Postmaster at Richmond, in the place of Miss Van Lew, and for Gen. Heath, who served as a Confederate General, and who lately opposed Gen. Bradley T. Johnson for the State Senate, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in that city. Other changes are contemplated by those who seem to be especially interested in this new political movement. So far they have acted privately, being engaged at present only with the preliminary movement.

FUNERAL OF GEN. JAMES L. BATES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Gen. James L. Bates was buried at South Weymouth this afternoon with military honors. A special train from this city took down a large number of his late comrades in arms. In the procession were the Twelfth Regiment Association, the Reynolds Post, G. A. R., commanded by the deceased up to the time of his death, with 150 men, and full delegations from twelve other posts, also Major Gen. Chamberlain, Gen. Edmunds, and a large number of officers prominent in the late war. The funeral services in the church were very imposing, and an immense concourse of people was present.

GUIBORD'S BURIAL—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—The Prince of Wales Rifles, the Victorias, the Garrison Artillery, a light field battery, the Water Police, and 100 of the city Police are under orders to muster at their headquarters on Tuesday morning next in order to carry out the burial of Guibord's body.

A $3,000 BURGLARY IN A DWELLING.

GARDINER, Me., Nov. 14.—The residence of Capt. Joseph Park, of Searsport, a wealthy retired ship-master, was entered by burglars last night and money and valuables to the amount of $3,000 stolen.

SUSPICION OF HOMICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—Yesterday Thomas Scally, aged ten years, while playing at the corner of Twenty-third and Mifflin streets, fell while running and died in an hour. A playmate said he was struck by one of a party of laborers, and four of them were arrested. A post-mortem examination showed no marks of violence.

THE KUKLUX PRISONERS.

ONE SENTENCED FOR FIVE YEARS AND ONE FOR THREE—SENTENCE SUSPENDED IN THE THIRD CASE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—The verdict was sadly received by the Kuklux prisoners, Smoot, Onan, and Meffert, when convicted. The three were presented before Judge Emmons to receive their final sentence. The Judge first addressed himself to Smoot. He said personally he did not consider him a degraded man; he did not believe him a thief; he saw nothing in his character that would cause the belief that any man's property would not be safe when in his reach. But he had been carried away by a local feeling which caused a combination of purpose to commit high crimes. He had perhaps really no evil in his heart, but strange circumstances surrounding the feeling in a local community caused him to join in a common purpose, and he had committed one of the most dangerous of crimes. So far as the court was aware, he had never wronged any one in the ordinary walks of life. After making some further remarks to Smoot, whom he sentenced for five years, Judge Emmons turned to John Onan and told him to consider well what he had said to Smoot. He regretted that without violation of his public duty he could not impose a lighter sentence upon him, but was compelled to sentence him to not less than three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The Judge then addressed himself to George Meffert, and said that in his case he should take into consideration the accidents that had befallen him, the fact that he had been shot and badly wounded and was still suffering from his wounds. The jury believed him guilty, but in a less degree than the others, and had recommended leniency. Upon his part he would take into consideration the accidents which had occurred to him, and his record, irrespective of the recommendation of the jury. He would take into consideration the exasperation and excitement caused by his wounds and was therefore not prepared just then to pass sentence. He wished to make further inquiry into his life since his arrest, and he therefore suspended sentence for an indefinite period. It would not be long before sentence would be given, but that time would be deducted from the period of his sentence.

Counsel for the defense asked that the court allow the prisoners to be sent to some other Penitentiary outside of Kentucky, for various personal reasons affecting their families and relatives. The court, however, said it knew nothing of these reasons, and could not send them to any other prison.

The counts on which the prisoners were convicted charge them with conspiring to injure Willis Russell while engaged in the lawful discharge of his duty as an officer of the United States, and endeavoring to execute the conspiracy by pursuing him with armed bands of men with the purpose of killing him.

After sentence the friends of the prisoners gathered around and shook hands with them, but few words passing. Judge Emmons' words to Smoot, Onan, and Meffert seemed to have some effect upon them, and were evidently graciously received. Smoot and Onan will be taken in a few days to Frankfort to serve out their sentence. A. W. Hall, the other Kuklux indicted with the aforesaid trio, was found not guilty of conspiracy.

MURDER IN BOSTON.

AN OLD GENTLEMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY RUFFIANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—Thomas P. Pulsifer, an aged and highly-respected citizen of the South End, who has been for the past twenty-three years proprietor of a provision store at No. 73 Prince street, was assaulted by two ruffians at 11:30 last night, and beaten so severely that he died to-night from his injuries. He closed his store at 11:15 P. M. and started to walk through Salem street to take the cars on Hanover street for his residence at the South End. Near the Seaman's Bethel, on Parmenter street, he was met by two men who assaulted and beat him with billies, the sound of the struggle awakening people in the vicinity. A young man living near by raised his window and shouted, when the assailants suddenly left. The Police were notified and the wounded man cared for. Upon his head and face were seven terrible cuts, and his scull was fractured in three places. He was taken to the hospital and died to-night. He had on his person $300 or $400 and a gold watch and chain, which were left by the murderers untouched. Whether the intention was simply murder or robbery is not known. Thus far there is no clue to the assailants. Mr. Pulsifer was an inoffensive old gentleman, not known to have an enemy.

JEALOUSY RUN MAD.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A WIFE.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Owen Marshall, residing in Stoughton, shot and probably fatally wounded his wife last night. He had been married three months, and is said to have been jealous of a fireman on a railroad, whom he had charged with improper relations with his wife. He returned home last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, saluted his wife's family (with whom the young couple lived) pleasantly, and passed up stairs to his room without speaking to his wife, who was sitting on the bed. He drew a revolver and fired, the ball entering the bridge of her nose, between the eyes. The people down stairs rushed up and found Mrs. Marshall insensible on the bed. Marshall fled and has not yet been arrested, though officers are in pursuit. He has hitherto borne an excellent reputation. Probing has failed to find the ball, and Mrs. Marshall is in a precarious condition.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WRECK OF A LUMBER SHIP—TWENTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

HALIFAX, Nov. 14.—The steamer Albert, of Pictou, arrived this morning from Magdalen Islands, and reports that the ship Calcutta, from Quebec, for Liverpool, deal laden, was wrecked on Grosse Isle on Sunday last, and twenty-two men of the crew and a lady passenger drowned. The Captain, three men, and a boy were saved. Also, that the schooner Enterprise went ashore on Albright Island on Wednesday last. The crew were saved. Both vessels are probably a total loss.

The brig Blanche, of Liverpool, ashore on Pubuico Beach, may be got off.

The schooner Lizzie Dakers, flour laden, previously reported ashore off Country Harbor, has been got off and taken into Isaac's Harbor. She is now at anchor, with her decks on a level with the water.

OTHER MARINE DISASTERS.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 14.—A special to the *Bulletin* says that it is believed an unknown schooner, coal laden and bound east, foundered this morning two miles south of Wickopesit, near Watch Hill.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 14.—The schooner Olive Branch, of Oswego, coal laden, lost her mainmast last night during a heavy gale and snow-storm, and went ashore this morning on the island south of this city. The crew were saved, but the vessel is a total wreck.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—The ninth annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects convenes in this city on Wednesday next, (17th inst.,) at the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, and will continue in session on the 18th and 19th. Delegates will be present from chapters in Boston, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other large cities. The session will be opened by an address from Mr. Van Brunt, of Boston. Papers on construction, ventilation, fire-proof buildings, and other subjects of interest to the profession will be read and discussed.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

HERZEGOVINA.

AN ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN TURKS AND INSURGENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 15—6 A. M.—A *Times* telegram from Cattaro says eight Turkish battalions under Selim Pasha have been surrounded near Gatschko, by 3,000 Herzegovinian insurgents, and at last accounts fighting was going on.

FRANCE.

THE CENTENNIAL STATUE.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Franco-American Union, for the erection of the Centennial statue in New-York harbor, is organizing a grand fête to take place at the Palais de l'Industrie on the 19th inst.

President MacMahon, the members of the Cabinet, many Deputies, and other distinguished persons have subscribed to the statue fund, and several of the principal cities of France have voted contributions.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

DAMAGE AT DOVER, BOULOGNE, AND OTHER PORTS IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 14—Midnight.—A violent storm has prevailed all day. Much damage has been caused at Dover, Boulogne, and other seaports on the British and French coasts, by high tides. Thousands of acres have been submerged in Somersetshire by the overflowing of the River Parret.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5 A. M.—Disastrous floods are reported throughout England, and in Ireland the streams are also rising. The River Folka, near Dublin, has overflowed its banks and submerged thousands of acres.

THE MALAY OUTRAGE.

THE BRITISH TROOPS ENTRENCHED AT THE RESIDENCY AWAITING REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Perak, dated Nov. 12, states that the troops are intrenching at the British residency and await reinforcements before attacking the Malay stockade, which is seven miles distant. It is expected that the attack will be made in about a week.

THE LENNIE MUTINY.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR—THE BOTTLE THROWN OVERBOARD BY THE STEWARD.

LONDON, Nov. 15—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* Paris letter contains additional particulars of the mutiny on the ship Lennie, which show that the bottle containing the intelligence of the affair was thrown overboard by Vanhoydonck, the steward, who, with a sailor and the cabin-boy, endeavored to defend the officers at the risk of their lives.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. QUESADA—CARLIST OPPOSITION.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Gen. Quesada is establishing a line of fortifications between Vittoria and Logrono, and has occupied the entire district of Rioja. The Carlists, attempting to prevent his movement, were repulsed with heavy loss.

RUSSIA.

THE MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS NOT FOR WARLIKE PURPOSES.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Advices have been received here from St. Petersburg, which emphatically deny that the movements of troops are connected with warlike preparations.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SAILING OF THE AMERICAN CARDINAL FOR NEW-YORK.

CORK, Nov. 14.—Cardinal McCloskey sailed to-day on the steamer Abyssinia, for New-York.

ARRIVED OUT.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 15.—The steamer Wieland, Capt. Hebich, from New-York Nov. 4, for Hamburg, arrived this morning.

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

CHANGES IN THE CUSTOMS REGULATIONS REGARDING ENTRY AND DELIVERY OF GOODS—TOM SCOTT GRASPING FOR A MONOPOLY OF THE CARRYING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1875.

The special regulations of the United States Treasury Department governing the importation of goods to the International Exhibition, have been received here. They are designed to supersede the rules of Oct. 3, 1874, and May 18, 1875. These are of especial interest to foreigners who intend to participate, and copies will be forwarded to the chiefs of the bureaus of the various foreign nations immediately. The numerous railway companies throughout the country will also be interested, as the regulations place a vast deal of responsibility upon them. The ports of entry designated are Portland, Me.; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and San Francisco, on the seaboard; St. Albans, Rouse's Point, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, Detroit, Port Huron, and Chicago on the frontier. These are the only points at which entries can be made, and no charges for Customs service will be made except in case of entry at the Custom-house. All goods must be addressed to the "Director General of the International Exposition of 1876, at Philadelphia," and the invoices must be authenticated by the Commissioner of the country from which they are imported. When such goods arrive at the Exhibition buildings in cars, the conductor or agent of the company shall notify the Customs officer designated to receive them by the presentation of the manifest, and the latter shall compare it with the manifest received by mail, and he shall superintend the unloading and identify the goods. In case the manifest is not received there will be no delay in the unpacking of goods. The Exhibition buildings will be considered as a bonded warehouse, and the packages will be retained unopened until the special entry for warehouse, but no bond will be required. An allowance for damages sustained in transportation will be made, not to exceed fifty per cent. After an examination by the Appraiser, the articles will be allowed to be placed in their designated positions, but will remain under the custody and control of the Customs officers, and will not be removed from the place without a permit from the Collector of Customs, or the officer who may be designated to grant such permit. In no case will such articles be removed from the Exhibition building, or released from the custody of the officers, unless the same shall have been regularly entered at the Philadelphia Custom-house for consumption, warehouse, or export. Articles arriving at Philadelphia by vessel direct from a foreign country, will require a special entry for warehouse, but not the entry for transportation, but a special permit for transfer to the cars, for direct shipping to the buildings will be required. In connection with this latter clause it may be of interest to learn that goods arriving either at Philadelphia or New-York will be placed in cars at the steamer's side, and the one handling will only be required to send the articles direct to the building wherein they will be exhibited. A number of Governments have signified their intention of sending their goods by ships of war, which will come direct to this port.

EARTHQUAKE IN ILLINOIS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The *Commercial's* Cairo, Ill., special says light shocks of earthquake were felt there at about 5 o'clock last evening, and again at about 2 o'clock this morning.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFE OF DR. GOODELL.

FORTY YEARS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE; OR, MEMOIRS OF REV. WILLIAM GOODELL, D. D., (late Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Constantinople,) by his son-in-law, E. D. G. PRIME, D. D., 1 vol., crown 8vo. New-York: ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.

Dr. Prime very appropriately introduces this biography of Dr. Goodell with the following tribute by the Earl of Shaftesbury to the character of the American missionaries in Turkey. "I do not believe," said his Lordship, in the course of a public address delivered in London in 1860, "I do not believe that in the whole history of missions, that in the history of diplomacy, or in the history of any negotiations carried on between man and man, we can find anything to equal the wisdom, the soundness, and the pure evangelical truth of the body of men who constitute the American mission. I have said it twenty times before, and I will say it again—for the expression appropriately conveys my meaning—that 'they are a marvelous combination of common sense and piety.' Every man who comes in contact with these missionaries speaks in praise of them. Persons in authority, and persons in subjection, all speak in their favor; travelers speak well of them; and I know of no man who has ever been able to bring against that body a single valid objection. There they stand, tested by years, tried by their works, and exemplified by their fruits; and I believe it will be found that these American missionaries have done more toward upholding the truth and spreading the Gospel of Christ in the East than any other body of men in this or in any other age." To none of the noble band included in this eulogium were the Earl of Shaftesbury's words more directly applicable than to Dr. Goodell. The memory of such a man deserves to be preserved, and in his son-in-law, Dr. Goodell, has found a biographer none too partial, for the reason that it is impossible to speak too emphatically of the simplicity and earnestness of the character of the good man who has now passed away, or to acknowledge too emphatically the self-sacrificing devotion with which, for nearly half a century, he labored for the promotion of the cause upon which his whole life shed such lustre.

Dr. Goodell was born in Templeton, Mass., Feb. 14, 1792. Some of his earliest and most vivid memories he tells us in a brief autobiographic sketch, which he commenced to draw up at the request of his children, but which he never finished in detail, were connected with going to church on the Sabbath day. Although his father lived three miles from the church the family were always expected to be at the service whatever the weather was, wet or dry, cold or hot. "The old puritanical horse," writes Dr. Goodell, "seemed to know as well as the most pious of us that it was holy time, and he stood at the door, saddled and bridled, with his head bowed reverently down, as if in solemn meditation upon the duties he was expected to perform. My father, with one of the children in his arms, rode before; my mother sat behind him on a pillion, and carried one of the children in her arms, and still another child rode behind, clinging as closely to her as she did to her husband. I recollect on one occasion, in ascending a steep, sandy hill the girth of the saddle gave way, and there was an avalanche of the whole load, father and mother and three children, with saddle and pillion, over the horse's tail, plump into a sand-bank. The old rheumatic horse never seemed amazed at anything that might happen, but this time he simply opened his large eyes wider than usual, and, wheeling half round, looked to see whether he could help us in any way." The catechetical drill came in, of course, to relieve the tedium of the Sabbath afternoon and to supply the place of Sunday-schools which then had no existence. In those days, too, "punch, egg-nogg, and a mixture of molasses and rum called black-strap, flowed as freely through the sweet vales of New-England as pure cold water does now." One "good old man" in particular lived in Dr. Goodell's memory who came regularly once or twice a year to confer with his parents on "the prophecies in general and the millennium in particular; and to converse also about those devoted missionaries who had recently taken their lives in their hands, and gone to the desolate regions of Ohio to preach to those benighted people." At the close of their long and interesting session, Dr. Goodell's good father always rose with the greatest possible seriousness in his whole demeanor, and made the good man a glass of toddy if it were Summer, or a mug of flip in Winter, the sugar at the bottom being invariably reserved for the longing palates of the little ones. On one occasion this good man called during the absence of the father and mother of the family, and Dr. Goodell took it upon himself to discharge the duties of hospitality by mixing the glass of toddy. On tasting it the juvenile host thought it too strong, and put in more water with sugar to match. Then it was pronounced too weak and too sweet, and more rum was added. So the experimenting continued until at least six times the usual quantity was prepared. Finally, in despair of making it just right, a tumblerful was given to the guest. He took it and drank off a part of it, and, patting his little host's head, said he had been too bountiful. He then lifted up his hands and gave them all his blessing, with plenty of good advice, and adding that they had better put the remainder aside till their father came home, he mounted his nag and rode off. "After he had done," writes Dr. Goodell, "I thought within myself, now, what shall we do with this toddy, for we should be ashamed to have our parents come home and see it, and to throw any of the 'good creature' away would be quite wicked. So, taking counsel with my brothers and sisters, all but one younger than myself, we sat down, in high earnest, to see what we could do toward reducing the fearful amount. And we drank and drank till our heads turned round." As this was the first time, so Dr. Goodell tells us it was the last time he ever made this vile compound for such a holy purpose. In those days, he adds, "everybody drank, old and young, rich and poor, male and female, and our whole country seemed rapidly descending on the steep and slippery side of the hill toward ruin. But New-England at length rose in the greatness of her strength, and in the firmness of her principles signed the temperance pledge, and the land had rest for forty years.

With equal simplicity and frankness Dr. Goodell describes the struggles through which he passed, in consequence of his father's straitened circumstances, to obtain an education. At Phillips Academy, Andover, "pious and promising students" sometimes received assistance, and young Goodell accordingly made a pilgrimage thither, walking sixty miles there and back from his home, and returning with the discouraging intelligence that, while his tuition might be provided for at the commencement of the next quarter, he must until that time, or when there should be a vacancy in the charity fund, bear the whole expense of his education. Still he was determined to trust to Providence, and, strapping his trunk on his back, "set his face toward the land of promise." "In this trunk," he pathetically writes, "were all his books and clothes—indeed, all his worldly effects. Its lower edge pressed hard against the small of his back, to his great annoyance at the time, and to the permanent injury of this feeblest part of his very feeble frame in subsequent years. In many of the towns through which he passed boys would hoot after him in the street, and, with an air of proud superiority, ask if he had in his trunk a monkey or an anaconda to exhibit. But, as he had no strength or courage to spare for discussion, his replies were always faint and few; and, in order not to take any extra steps, he seldom passed from one side of the street to the other, but kept straight on, in the middle of the road, till his feet at length stood on that sacred hill whither all his thoughts and expectations had been for a long time turning with anxiety, but with fond desire." In the family of a poor but not a pious shoemaker he found shelter for a time, and at once entered upon his studies. Dr. John Adams, father of Dr. William Adams, now President of Union Theological Seminary, was then Principal of Phillips Academy. The first lesson he assigned to the rustic student was in the Latin grammar. How the lesson was recited Dr. Adams thus relates in a letter written years after to his son, Dr. William Adams:

"Before the close of the morning session I called him (William Goodell) to recite. He repeated all the first page verbatim, notes and all, then the second and the third in the same exact manner. I said, 'You must have studied this before.' He replied, 'I never saw a Latin grammar before you gave me this.' He advanced in his studies with great rapidity and accuracy. He proved himself an excellent scholar, a pious youth, and so obtained all the aid he needed. He had no more tears to shed but those of good humor and gratitude."

In September, 1813, young Goodell entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1817 with the third honor—the Greek oration. President Marsh, of Burlington College; President Cushing, of Hampden Sidney, and Gov. Emory Washburn, of Massachusetts, were among the more distinguished of his classmates. A powerful revival, which swept over the college in 1815, greatly intensified his religious life, but just when he determined to devote his life to missionary work in foreign lands does not appear. The ordination to the sacred service of the first missionaries of the American Board to India—Messrs. Newell, Judson, Hall, Nott, and Rice—took place at Salem, Mass., Feb. 6, 1812, while young Goodell was at Phillips Academy. He attended this service, which made a very deep impression on his mind. In 1817 he entered the Andover Theological Seminary, and during the second year of his course there determined to follow in the footsteps of the missionaries we have named. He was licensed to preach in May, 1820, just before he completed his studies at Andover, and later in the same year made an engagement with the officers of the American Board to spend a year in visiting the churches to awaken an interest in the cause of foreign missions and to raise funds for carrying on its work. In prosecution of this purpose he traveled through this State, Ohio, and Indiana, and then was directed to extend his journey to the Indian missions in the South-west, to do which he traveled on horseback through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, much of the way through the wilderness, finally reaching Mayhew and Elliot stations among the Choctaw Indians, whence he returned North. At the meeting of the American Board, held at New-Haven in September, 1822, Dr. Goodell was ordained and assigned to the mission in Palestine, and in November of the same year he was married to Miss Abigail Perkins Davis, of Holden, Mass. In December he sailed from this City, reaching Malta in January, 1823. Malta was then a sort of training station, where the missionaries bound for the Orient prepared for their future labors by familiarizing themselves with the languages of the countries to which they were going. Dr. Goodell remained there until October, when he went to Beyrout. There he entered upon his missionary labors in earnest, at once devoting himself to the study of the Turkish, the Arabic, and the Armenian languages. The Greek revolution and the disturbances connected with it, together with the hostility excited against both Englishmen and Americans by the interference of the British Government against the Turks, finally, in 1829, compelled the entire suspension of all missionary operations in Syria, and Dr. Goodell, with his co-laborers took refuge in Malta. In 1831 he received instructions to repair to Constantinople and commence a new mission. On June 9 he reached that city and at once established himself at Pera, directly across the Golden Horn, the suburb chiefly occupied by the Franks. Until 1865 his labors in this field were so absorbing that he allowed himself to be called away from them but once—in 1851—and then by the invitation of the American Board to make a brief visit to this country. When, in 1865, declining years compelled him to withdraw from the foreign field altogether, he came home to work with unabated earnestness to keep alive the missionary spirit in the American churches, until, in February, 1867, he died, after a short illness, at his home in Philadelphia.

This brief outline of Dr. Goodell's life gives but the feeblest indication of his devoted, self-sacrificing, and effective labors. The most notable and enduring part of his work was the translation of the Holy Scriptures into Armeno-Turkish. Immense as was the labor involved in the accomplishment of this undertaking, it was completed in 1841—within less than twenty years from the time that he first began to study the language at Malta. The work, too, was prosecuted amid endless distractions, and without the demands of daily duties being thrust aside or even postponed. Such an achievement would of itself rank Dr. Goodell among the most eminent of American missionaries. Only a slight perusal of this biography is needed, however, to satisfy the reader that fame was the last incentive which moved Dr. Goodell in this or in any other part of his work. Modest, retiring, and gentle in his disposition, he knew nothing but the cause to which he had devoted his energies and his life. So absorbed was he in his work that his letters are singularly scant of descriptions of the peculiarities of Eastern life. Now and then he stops to tell of the ravages of the plague, which at intervals devastated Constantinople, or to describe the conflagrations, which swept away thousands of buildings, but he only cared for these as they obstructed him in his labors. To his other admirable qualities he joined a sound discretion and unfailing cheerfulness and evenness of temper, which carried him safely through the political entanglements in which the enemies of the missionaries and of the mission work were constantly trying to involve him. These traits even enabled him to gain from the Turkish Government most important concessions on behalf of religious liberty in the Empire. Dr. Prime has brought out all these points most clearly in this admirable biography of Dr. Goodell. The volume is, therefore, a most valuable addition to the history of American missions in a field where extremely important results have been achieved.

THE HISTORY OF THE ROBINS. By Mrs. TRIMMER, with seventy illustrations by Giacomelli. London and New-York: T. NELSON & SONS. 1875.

This is a story as well as a piece of natural history, ending with an excellent moral, intended for the youth of either sex, and sent out in much the same style as that of Mr. Michelet's book. Mrs. Trimmer writes on the other side of the Atlantic; her robins are, therefore, English robins. But this does not affect the value of the tale, which is as applicable here as anywhere else. Among presentation books, this volume will rank high, being at the same time interesting, instructive, and ornamental. The illustrations are not inferior to those in *The Insect*, and some exhibit a vein of humor in the composition which will be appreciated by many who are no longer to be ranked among youthful readers.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

A REVIEW OF ITS OPERATIONS.

THE STONE BULKHEAD CONDEMNED—THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS ON A SCALE OF MAGNITUDE NOT DEMANDED BY THE COMMERCE OF THE CITY—THE EXPENSES SHOULD BE REDUCED.

At the last meeting of the Council of Political Reform a voluminous report was read from the Executive Committee on the operations of the Department of Docks. From this report it appears that the Department of Docks has the exclusive charge and government of more than $80,000,000 of dock property, of which more than $20,000,000 is public property, and more than $60,000,000 private property; of forty-three miles of water front, with all its under-water rights, of which water front ten miles is improved and thirty-three miles is unimproved. It has the power to acquire, at its discretion, and on its own terms, for the City, by legal process or otherwise, and also to improve, and to lease, for terms of fifty years or less, any or all of this property. It has the power to build a stone bulkhead on all or any part of this water front. This department has the power to go on with this work to the extent of $3,000,000 a year, subject only in some particulars to the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

The committee believe that the expenditures of the department can, without harm to any public interest, be materially reduced. Alluding to the stone bulkhead now in process of construction around the City, they call attention to statements made on this subject at a previous meeting of the Council, by which it appeared that the plan of this bulkhead is to build a sea wall upon piles sunk 14 feet below low water mark. The wall is to be composed of artificial or beton stone blocks at the bottom, and cut granite blocks at the top, and to average twelve feet in thickness and twenty-four feet in height. This new bulkhead line is about 135 feet further out in the river on the North River side, and seventy-five on the East River side than the present one, and the space thus cut off from the rivers is to be filled in and added to the width of the street bordering the wharves. That part of this bulkhead not owned by the City, measuring in all about 150,000 feet in length, is to be purchased. The cost to the City of this line below Sixty-first street not now owned by the City will be, as estimated by experts, $40,000,000. The cost of the remaining bulkhead line about $40,000,000, total cost of buying out present owners over $80,000,000.

It also appeared that the cost of the stone pier No. 1 was $11 33 per lineal foot, and as the whole length of the bulkhead line of the City, including the annexed territory, is 227,000 feet, the cost of this bulkhead wall at the rate of that already made, would be more than $257,000,000, which, with the cost of the frontage, $80,000,000, would make the total cost of this sea wall about $340,000,000. It further appeared from these statements that including its running expenses and all other operations, the Department of Docks is limited to an expenditure not to exceed $3,000,000 a year. The time required to complete this work at this rate of expenditure, would be more than one hundred and thirteen years.

THE SEA WALL IMPRACTICABLE.

From this statement of facts the committee believe that this whole sea-wall scheme is utterly impracticable. The financial resources of the City are, they say, equal to no such additional burden; and if the commerce of the City stands in need of any such change in the bulkhead front it cannot submit to any such delay.

The committee report that if the financial and commercial aspect of this stone bulkhead project is bad, its plan and execution are still worse. This solid stone wall, twelve feet by twenty-four, is to be laid on piles driven in the soft mud that makes up nearly the whole shore of the North and Harlem Rivers. This deposit varies in depth from fourteen to thirty-five feet, and has so little solidity that the most of this wall that has been built has been laid upon piles that have been so slightly held that they swayed in the ordinary agitation of the water in the slips. Between these piles and the old bulkhead is, on the North River, 135 feet of water, varying in depth from fourteen to twenty feet, which rests on soft mud of still greater depth. The filling thrown into this intervening space of water was reduced to a quagmire, and pressed horizontally with immense force against this structure of piles and masonry. It has already forced this wall out of line into the water and has tilted it over toward the river. The injury to the wall increased as the weight of the filling increased. It was evident that it could not long withstand this pressure. Large quantities of rip-rap were thrown in front of the wall to enable it to resist this pressure on the back. But the yielding nature of this muddy bottom rendered this expedient ineffectual. Besides, it shallowed the water at the bulkhead to less than the required depth of fourteen to twenty feet, violated the adopted plan of the work, and rendered the head of the slips useless for vessels of any considerable draft of water. The attempt was then made to anchor this moving wall back to the solid earth. Portions of the upper courses of the wall were taken down and two-inch iron rods and chains were fastened to what remained, and were carried back to cribbing under the bed of the street. But the lateral pressure of the mud and filling was so great that these rods parted; steel cables were then substituted, which held. The most injured portion of the wall was then rebuilt on its true lines. Other parts were chiseled off to the true line. And now this sea wall overhanging its base is held in its position for the time being by the tension of these perishable iron and wooden anchors. The building that has been put up on the bulkhead leased to the White Star Steam-ship Company, covers up these injuries to the wall at that point.

The Executive Committee next point out the modifications which have been attempted in the method of constructing the sea wall, and which modifications have proved to be worthless, as the result shows that the foundation is loose and crumbling away on portions of this work.

The only principle on which, in the opinion of the committee, a stone bulkhead, to be permanent, can be built, is to sink its foundation, by a coffer dam, through the mud to rock or firm bottom. The failure of the stone pier No. 1, at the Battery, confirms, they say, this view. Already that work has settled so much and so irregularly that two arches have had to be taken down and rebuilt, although the pier is not yet completed. The committee see no way of relief for the tax-payers or advantage to the commerce of the City but the immediate abandonment of this stone bulkhead scheme.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A WOODEN STRUCTURE.

The committee next state that a wooden structure has at least three advantages over the stone one now under construction, viz., economy in cost and in time of construction, and greater durability. The cost of a first-class wooden bulkhead twice the width of the present stone one is about $36 per lineal foot of frontage. This is less than one-thirtieth of the cost of the stone bulkhead. The difference, therefore, in the total cost of the stone over the wooden bulkhead for the entire water front of the City would be more than $330,000,000. As to the time required for the construction, the wooden bulkhead could, at the same annual expenditure, be built in less than one-thirtieth of the time required for the same work in stone. Referring to the comparative durability of wood and stone, the committee say that from the faulty method of building the stone wall, it can be but a short time before every foot of this wall must be taken down to prevent it from falling bodily over into the river, unless the pressure on the back can be relieved. A well-built wooden bulkhead will last, they say, forty years; and then repairs to amount of one-third of its original cost would restore it for another term of forty years. Such a bulkhead could be built and kept in repair for eighty years at less than one-twentieth of the original cost of the same work in stone. The nature of the materials makes it feasible to obtain for a wooden structure a firm foundation at the bottom, and secure anchorage at the back in the solid earth.

REDUCING THE AREA OF THE RIVERS.

But it is a grave question, they say, whether it is wise to carry out at all this new bulkhead line, narrowing North River 135 feet and East River seventy-five feet. Even if done with wood it will cost a large sum, and add to both the debt and the taxes of the City. The growing commerce of the City will be incommoded more by reducing the area of the rivers, already too small, for the sake of increasing that of the street bordering the rivers, than by preserving them as they are. Steamers require so much less dock space, according to the amount of business transacted, than sailing vessels, that not more than one-third of the wharf accommodations are now needed that would be were the business done by sailing vessels, as it was twenty years ago.

This bulkhead enlargement is, they allege, but one of many acts of systematic encroachment, in private interest, on the harbor, which scientific men of the highest authority have declared threaten its very existence. The present exterior pier line was extended so far into the river as to endanger the harbor and cause the formation of shoals. Any further extension cannot, they assert, safely be tolerated.

IT IS NOT ADVISABLE TO WIDEN WEST STREET.

The report continues: It is urged that the additional width given to the streets bordering the wharves is so much real estate added to the City. But this extra width is not needed, produces no income, and will be an annual bill of expense to keep in order; hence is of no practical value to the City. It would be used only to accommodate a squatter business that is extensively carried on in these water streets now to the great detriment of regular trade, travel, and rents. The politicians manage this business to pension their partisan retainers. It is a great source of political corruption which it is dangerous to increase. The inconvenience actually experienced in the transportation of merchandise through certain sections of the water streets, and in obtaining wharf room in that locality, on account of the crowded condition of these streets and wharves, is stated as proof of the inadequacy of these streets and wharves. But the trouble, which is chiefly confined to West street below Canal, comes from three principal causes, neither of which would be removed by adding to the width of the street or the capacity of the wharves. West street, now 115 feet wide, is practically reduced to twenty feet by squatters and bad or corrupt Police supervision; and circulation for a mile either way, and also up a dozen streets opening into it, is stopped by a block caused by three or four carts at the narrow point at the market. Widening this street to 250 feet is merely accommodating more squatters, not commerce; and at an enormous cost to the City. If the present width of 115 feet is cleared and put in order, it will suffice for all the commerce that can move over the wharves on the one side, and through the streets leading to it on the other.

Inefficient Police is another cause of the trouble. By an efficient Police supervision of the present wharves and the streets leading to them, two lines of drays could be constantly kept in free circulation on each wharf—one line moving in and the other out, with ample room to turn. The maximum of loading and unloading would then be possible on each wharf and at each vessel. The daily gorges of vehicles now witnessed, lasting frequently for hours, and obstructing commerce, are wholly unnecessary, and are to be prevented, not by spending more than $340,000,000 dollars to widen streets and other sums for building new wharves, but by simply requiring the Police, as in London and Paris, to make wise regulations in this matter, and then enforce them.

A third cause is the concentration of commercial business into the narrowest and oldest part of the City, where the streets were originally arranged for a very different state of things than the present. This commercial quarter has but slightly enlarged beyond its original limits, and yet within these limits is concentrated a commerce that far exceeds the largest anticipations of its founders. Nine-tenths of the immense commercial business of the City is confined to a point which comprises but one of the forty-two square miles of the City territory. The overcrowding of all the streets in this section of the City, with both pedestrians and vehicles, directly and indirectly connected with commerce, has become a grievous public evil, disastrously affecting all public and private interests. * * * Your committee regard this persistence of commercial men to confine their great and growing business to these narrow limits and these unsuitable streets, as founded on a mistaken and suicidal policy. Trade would improve and street transportation cheapen with the free scope of more commodious quarters beyond this gorged section.

* * * * *

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STONE BULKHEAD.

The gross valuation of the City, real and personal, is $1,100,000,000, while the present City debt is $130,000,000, or about twelve per cent. The gross valuation of the real estate is $883,000,000; the City debt is a first mortgage upon this of nearly fifteen per cent. It is well known that at least $80,000,000 of this debt, if not fraudulent, is certainly the result of gross mismanagement. The debt this year is increasing at the rate of $23,000 per day. There are now imposed, and ready to be imposed, $28,000,000 of assessments for so-called up-town improvements; and the assessments amount to more than one-quarter of the valuation of the property improved. Real estate and trade, under such a load, cannot be otherwise than depressed. The credit of the City is now good: it borrows millions readily; but let business revive throughout the country so as to cause a demand for money, and it would be a difficult task to financier for the City even with the present debt. There is even now for City bonds a significant and ominous absence of bids from trust institutions that heretofore have sought them with avidity.

The conclusions, therefore, to which your committee have come in the matter of this stone bulkhead are:

1. That its plan and method of execution are defective.

2. That the financial embarrassments of the community and the City Government warrant no such expense.

3. That the business of the City does not require it, and would not be benefited by it.

4. That if any such changes in the bulkhead line, as is proposed, were needed, a more durable one of wood could be built and kept in repair, with less than the interest of the cost of this stone structure.

5. That more than $4,000,000 of what this Dock Department is now spending annually on this work alone might be saved, not only without harm to the City, but with advantage to all its interests both public and private.

The next item of expenditure of this department which your committee believe could be reduced, not only without injury but to the advantage of the City is in its employes and other expenses.

1. In the first place the stopping of the work on the bulkhead would render unnecessary three-fourths of the most expensive employes of the department, which in this item alone would save the City more than $400,000 a year.

2. The over supply of the docks for the amount of shipping of the port, if these docks were kept in order, as has been already shown, renders any new piers and docks unnecessary. There is absolutely no occasion for the City to expend a dollar for men or materials in building new docks for years to come.

3. All the docks and slips of the City are leased for three years from May, 1875, under the stipulation that they are to be kept in repair, (except from injury done to their foundations and from the elements,) and dredged by the lessees. All the repairing and dredging that the City could, under ordinary circumstances, be called upon to do to keep the present docks in good repair your committee have ascertained by careful inquiry could be done by a force that would not cost the City more than $50,000 a year. Responsible contractors would guarantee to keep the present docks and wharves of the City in repair for less than this sum.

4. If any occasion were to arise by which it would be desirable to construct any new, or to alter any old work, for the accommodation of any lessee, such work could be done more to his satisfaction and advantage by the lessee himself, and at the same time to the advantage of the City. This arrangement lessees are always desirous of making, subject to all the requirements of surety, established plans, and supervision that the department may impose.

5. There is no work to be done in making and keeping in order the docks and slips of the City but could be as well done, and at least one-third cheaper, by contract than by the City employes. An honest and competent supervision, which could be more easily secured under the contract than under the present system, would protect all the rights of the City. This would relieve the Dock Department of all expense for supplies and materials, and of half of its present force of clerks and employes, left after deducting the bulkhead operations, which force is a present expense to the City of more than $100,000. The dredging operations of this department, for example, will furnish an illustration of the saving to the City in contract work. Two hundred and seventy-four thousand eight hundred yards of dredging has been removed by the department during the last year, at a cost of forty-three cents per yard, amounting to $118,000. The same dredging could have been contracted for, with perfectly responsible parties, under sureties, for the established price of twenty cents a yard, which would be a saving to the City, in this item alone, for one year, of more than $63,000. In 1870, 174,668 yards of dredging was done for this department by contract for $33,175, which was at the rate of twenty cents per yard. The average amount of yearly dredging from the slips, done by the department for the last five years is 166,000 yards, at a yearly cost of $71,000. This could have been done as well by contract at a yearly cost of $33,000.

6. Such a method of conducting the business of this department as has been proposed would render unnecessary two-thirds of the present expense of rental, office expenses, clerical force, and even of the Commissioners. One competent Commissioner, assisted by a moderate clerical force, would be equal to all the requirements of the department. Twenty thousand dollars for salaries and office expenses, $50,000 for repairing contracts, and $70,000 for dredging, (which would pay for more than double the average yearly amount of dredging done for the last five years;) total, $170,000, properly expended would do all that is needed for the dock interests of the City, and as much as has been done hitherto. A private business of such character and dimensions would be considered mismanaged if it required a larger sum than $90,000 for its administration and clerical force and their office accommodation.

These office expenses are limited by law to $100,000 a year. This restriction, however, has not been observed. The department is charged in the report of its Treasurer for these expenses for 1874 over $140,000. The reduction on this item of expenditure, therefore, would amount to more than $120,000 a year.

Alluding to the almost unlimited powers of the Dock Commissioners, to acquire dock property, and to lease it for terms of fifty years, the committee believe that they are greater than ever has been or ever should be given to any board under a republican Government, and even transcends the rights of a republican Legislature to confer.

THE SOURCE OF PUBLIC EVILS.

In support of their argument for a reduction in the number of employes the committee say that these numerous city offices are made to sustain the present political party system, from which comes the largest part of the public evils. These parties claim a monopoly of furnishing incumbents for office, and in virtue of this to hold a proprietary interest in the officials, which they are under moral bonds and penalties to respond to when called upon. These officials are expected not only to take by fraud from the public funds at least enough to reimburse themselves for their election expenses at least, but to contribute in the same way to support and perpetuate this party system for the preservation of the party succession. These political institutions are expected to be self-perpetuating, maintaining a perpetual succession a party oligarchy by the power of organization, discipline, patronage, and plunder which is to initiate and determine all political action. The greater the number of offices the greater the party revenues, and the greater their power for evil. To abridge the power of these parties or compel a change of their policy is, they state, one of the most urgent and comprehensive measures of municipal reform. The patronage of this department is $3,000,000 a year and more than 1,000 positions. Such a retrenchment of corrupting party subsidy could not fail to have as salutary an effect on the politics as on the finances of the City. The system of contraction recommended would also set free as unnecessary the whole floating property of the department, such as steam-boats, dredges, derricks, pile-drivers, &c., the repairs of which cost $150,000 a year.

The committee regard the present policy of paying the expenses of the Dock Department by bonds, except the cost of real property and permanent improvements, instead of by taxation, an unsound and mischievous principle for carrying on the government of this City. A prosperous commercial city ought to be able to pay at least the expenses of its dock and harbor accommodations as they occur, and not borrow for them from succeeding generations. If the expenses of the department are reduced to not more than $170,000 a year, as in the opinion of the committee they may be, with advantage to all the business interests of the City, they could be easily borne by taxation. The department would then be made more than self-sustaining. There should be a yearly net income to the City from its dock investment of at least $400,000. That would make it but a two per cent. investment. There is no difficulty, the committee state, in finding responsible parties who could guarantee their responsibility by ample securities, who would lease the City's dock property and franchises, keep them in order, and pay to the City this yearly rental. This method of bonding the expenses of this department, the committee urge should be at once abolished by the Legislature.

THEY THINK THE DOCK PROPERTY SHOULD BE SOLD.

But the committee believe that, on the truest principles of economy and public policy, the entire dock property of the City should be sold and the proceeds be applied to the payment of the City debt. This policy has been adopted by the cities of Boston and Baltimore and carried out without difficulty, and with great and acknowledged advantage to the interests of both cities. The unrivaled dock system of Liverpool and London is managed and owned by private corporations.

VALUE OF THE DOCK PROPERTY.

The committee conclude their report as follows: The value of the dock property owned by the City, according to the returns of the appraisers recently appointed by the City to appraise this property, is $20,000,000. The following is the financial statement of the operations of the Dock Department for the last five years, as appears from its annual reports, viz.:

	Income.	Expenditures.
For 1870	$350,201 54	$486,449 12
For 1871	412,974 93	1,075,805 61
For 1872	448,040 51	622,878 03
For 1873	469,331 51	932,710 32
For 1874	626,700 56	832,686 45
Total	$2,308,579 05	$3,950,329 53
Deduct income		2,308,579 05
Total expenses over income		$1,641,750 48

If this dock property of $20,000,000 had been sold, and the proceeds invested in the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds, there would have been saved to the City in interest $1,400,000 a year, or $7,000,000 in five years. To this must be added the interest on one-half of the bonds issued by the City for carrying on the department, which for five years amounts to $138,261 53.

The total financial results of the operations of the Department of Docks for the last five years, then, is—

Excess of expenditures over income	$1,641,750 48
Interest on the valuation of the property	7,000,000 00
Interest on half of yearly bonds	138,261 53
Total loss for five years	$8,780,012 01

The financial statement of the last year's operations is—

Expenses	$832,686 45
Income	626,700 26
Total deficit balance	$205,985 89
Interest on the valuation of the property	1,400,000 00
Interest on half of the bonds	29,144 02
Total	$1,635,129 91
Less amount allowed to carry on the department	170,000 00
Net loss for the year	$1,465,129 91

Deducting from the total loss for five years the allowance for carrying on the department for the same period:

Aggregate loss	$8,780,012
Aggregate allowance	850,000

There remains a net loss for five years of $7,930,012

The total loss to the City, therefore, from its dock operations for the last year is $1,465,129 91, and for the last five years, $7,930,012 01.

If any offset to this large loss could be made in the appreciation of this dock property, the financial results of these dock operations would be just so much relieved. But no productive value has been added to this property by the work of the last five years. This work has no more than made good the current wear and tear. It seems plain to your committee that this City cannot afford to continue any further this experiment in the dock business on this style for the sake of making revenue.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The conclusions, therefore, to which your committee have come are as follows: (1.) That the operations of the Dock Department are on a scale of magnitude and expense that the commerce of the City does not require and its financial condition does not justify. (2.) That the stone bulkhead project should be at once and utterly abandoned. (3.) That the law for the present bulk-head line should be repealed, and the old or a less advanced one substituted. (4.) That the work of the department should be done by contract instead of by day labor. (5.) That the expenses of the department should be reduced to correspond to the amount of its necessary operations. (6.) That the powers of the Dock Commissioners to acquire and lease dock property are too large and should be greatly abridged by law. (7.) That the present method of paying the expenses of this department by bonds, except for the cost of real property and permanent improvements, should be abolished by the Legislature. (8.) That the movable property of the department rendered unnecessary by this contraction and change of system, and all its real property, be sold, and the proceeds be applied to the reduction of the City debt. By these means $20,000,000 at least of the debt of the City would be retired, nearly $1,500,000 of yearly expenses above the amount allowed to carry on the department on the present standard would be saved, to the great improvement of all the material interests of the City and the purification of its politics.

A STORY THAT READS LIKE A NOVEL.

A paper in Portland, Me., has a singular story in regard to a family named Rodman. The family consisted of husband, (John,) wife, and two children—Charles and Mary. They were burned out at the time of the fire in Portland in 1866, after which they removed to Harlem, N. Y. Soon after going there Mr. Rodman had a chance to go to Valparaiso. He left his family with his brother when he started, and for some time he sent money to them, but at last letters ceased to come, and the brother having died, Mrs. Rodman and her two children returned to Portland, and supported them with her needle. Some time about 1871 Charlie went to sea, and the vessel was lost, and it was supposed that he would never be heard from. Some time ago Mrs. Rodman saw an advertisement in a New-York paper stating that if Mrs. Elisabeth Rodman, wife of John Rodman, of Portland, Me., would address certain New-York lawyers she would hear of something to her advantage. She at once started for New-York with her daughter and learned there that her husband had become very wealthy and was soon to arrive in New-Orleans. He had not received a letter from her for a long time before he ceased to write and supposed she was dead, but inserted the advertisement to see what he could hear. The mother and daughter started for New-Orleans, where they arrived a few days before the vessel which was to bring the absent husband and father. One day while on the street they were insulted by a young man, who was promptly knocked down by a young sailor, who proved to be none other than Charlie Rodman, who had been saved from the vessel which was lost. On the arrival of Mr. Rodman the family was once more united.

QUEER DOINGS IN CHURCH.

There was a very loud disturbance in the Methodist Church on the Hockanum border, East Hartford, Conn., on Sunday evening. Prayer and praise services were being held, when a young man named David E. Curtis left his seat and started to leave the church. Just as he got near the door he was stopped by Mr. Ralph Risley, who insisted that he should not retire. The young man said that it was necessary that he should leave, and started to do so, when Mr. Risley took him by the collar to prevent him. Mr. Curtis thereupon, to break the hold upon him, struck Mr. Risley in the face, and then the excitement began in good earnest. The boys in the audience shouted all sorts of impious things, and the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Morse, left the pulpit and joined the crowd about the door in a vain endeavor to still the disturbance. Finally the young man Curtis was compelled to take a seat and remain there till Mr. Thomas Dowd, a Justice of the Peace, had been sent for, the Pastor announcing that a trial would be held then and there to punish the offender. Upon the arrival of Mr. Dowd an effort was made to clear the house of all the young people, in order that the trial might proceed, but there was a general refusal to stir, and finally the young man was held under bail to be proceeded against on a secular day.

HARD MONEY IN MINNESOTA.

The happy Republicans of Minnesota serenaded Hon. John S. Pillsbury, their Governor-elect, on Saturday night last, and in the course of a brief acknowledgement of the compliment, he expressed himself in this commendable way: "I am proud that Minnesota has pronounced so emphatically, with her sister States, Ohio, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, for hard money and in favor of resumption of specie payments at the earliest practical moment. It is the only safe and true policy, and the one that will restore confidence abroad in American securities as well as stimulate business at home and increase the material welfare of internal enterprise."

AN ECCENTRIC VIRGINIAN.

Hon. A. H. H. Stuart has published a card declining a seat in the House of Delegates from Augusta County, Va., to which he was elected despite the fact that he had refused to be a candidate. Mr. Stuart says he "cannot consent to take any step which would give a pretext, even to the most uncharitable, to question the purity of his motives."

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

Following are additional results of the official canvass of the vote of the State by counties at the late election:

BROOME COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	4799	4321	102
Controller	4834	4294	99
Treasurer	4809	4314	101
Attorney General	4801	4319	102
Engineer and Surveyor	4793	4107	321
Canal Commissioner	4799	4324	109
Inspector of Prisons	4776	4330	97
Senator	4670	4389	2
Assembly	4101	4931	100

CHENANGO COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	4474	3851	316
Controller	4499	3820	313
Treasurer	4477	3844	318
Attorney General	4471	3852	316
Engineer and Surveyor	4467	3853	317
Canal Commissioner	4459	3857	318
Inspector of Prisons	4477	3842	295
Senator	4478	3836	288
Assembly	4514	3803	264

ERIE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	17748	14705
Controller	17800	14668
Senator	18064	14488
Assembly, First District	3651	3578
Assembly, Second District	3904	2710
Assembly, Third District	4962	3085
Assembly, Fourth District	2361	2443
Assembly, Fifth District	2811	2838

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	2514	3037	1
Controller	2499	3052	1
Treasurer	2510	3043	1
Attorney General	2506	3044	1
Engineer and Surveyor	2502	3050	1
Canal Commissioner	2506	3046	1
Inspector of Prisons	2509	3036	1
Senator	2893	2654	2
Assembly	2875	2620	4

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	8940	3902
Controller	8982	3970
Treasurer	8438	3055
Attorney General	8934	3905
Engineer and Surveyor	8926	3912
Canal Commissioner	8931	3907
Inspector of Prisons	8937	3906
Senator	8576	4043
Assembly, First District	3044	1478
Assembly, Second District	2969	1235
Assembly, Third District	2240	1329

STEUBEN COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	6264	6920	698
Controller	6291	6903	693
Treasurer	6263	6911	707
Attorney General	6280	6895	706
Engineer and Surveyor	6252	6926	706
Canal Commissioner	6255	6922	707
Inspector of Prisons	6249	6934	689
Senator	5807	7383	594
Assembly, First District	2763	2545	116
Assembly, Second District	3679	3582	856

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	3743	4313	463
Controller	3766	4288	462
Treasurer	3755	4293	465
Attorney General	3748	4311	463
Engineer and Surveyor	3756	4304	466
Canal Commissioner	3748	4308	464
Inspector of Prisons	3756	4209	241
Senator	4036	3920	467
Assembly	3857	4116	406

TIOGA COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.
Secretary of State	3649	3267
Controller	3662	3261
Treasurer	3644	3264
Attorney General	3655	3264
Engineer and Surveyor	3619	3264
Canal Commissioner	3655	3262
Inspector of Prisons	3652	3266
Senator	3613	3381
Assembly	3534	3325

ULSTER COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	5550	7970	675
Controller	5588	7931	673
Treasurer	5550	7970	683
Attorney General	5549	7974	682
Engineer and Surveyor	5541	7964	699
Canal Commissioner	5552	7956	675
Inspector of Prisons	5556	7956	680
Senator	5924	7566	596
Assembly, First District	2326	2961	185
Assembly, Second District	1786	2594	254
Assembly, Third District	1578	2056	394

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

	Rep.	Dem.	Temp.
Secretary of State	7154	8173	130
Controller	7180	8136	125
Treasurer	7169	8147	121
Attorney General	7118	8240	127
Engineer and Surveyor	7116	8193	126
Canal Commissioner	7146	8147	128
Inspector of Prisons	7148	8141	126
Senator	10144	9349	96
Assembly, First District	3165	2513	34
Assembly, Second District	2898	3464	40
Assembly, Third District	3302	2830	31

PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND TREASURER AT THE LATE ELECTION.

Following is the complete official vote of Pennsylvania by counties for Governor and State Treasurer at the election held on the 2d inst. It will be seen that Hartranft's plurality is 12,030; Rawle's plurality, 9,725:

Counties.	GOVERNOR. Hartranft, Rep.	Pershing, Dem.	Browne, Tem.	TREASURER. Rawle, Rep.	Piolett, Dem.	Pennypacker, Tem.
Adams	2477	3009	22	2478	3005	20
Allegheny	18707	13246	1585	18492	13513	1514
Armstrong	3605	3191	106	3591	3164	154
Beaver	3086	2709	301	3130	2709	258
Bedford	2906	3009	27	2960	3160	23
Berks	6864	13433	24	6876	13383	23
Blair	3711	3166	264	3696	3160	260
Bradford	6526	4265	466	6556	4325	440
Bucks	6713	7006	230	6701	7011	276
Butler	3706	3691	503	3815	3936	407
Cambria	2325	3309	117	2359	3366	119
Cameron	550	476	18	545	483	19
Carbon	2347	2793	6	2351	2722	5
Centre	2007	3504	590	2108	3458	586
Chester	7015	5005	739	6654	5035	755
Clarion	2196	3321	157	2207	3244	121
Clearfield	1819	3273	53	1826	3275	46
Clinton	1771	2508	91	1709	2566	87
Columbia	1643	3757	107	1623	3730	108
Crawford	6146	5526	131	6043	5637	108
Cumberland	3603	4309	66	3507	4266	48
Dauphin	6574	4704	53	6536	4731	54
Delaware	4075	2079	50	4076	2071	....
Elk	503	1055	8	503	1052	8
Erie	6609	4744	190	6809	4641	94
Fayette	3472	4299	98	3466	4321	91
Forest	376	319	37	374	322	32
Franklin	4074	3954	95	4060	3955	97
Fulton	684	981	12	689	983	4
Greene	1517	2609	9	1512	2606	8
Huntingdon	2546	2605	498	2553	2610	478
Indiana	3640	1795	400	3651	1788	373
Jefferson	1923	2248	458	2043	2268	305
Juniata	1198	1771	143	1209	1761	142
Lancaster	12725	7581	575	12667	7614	512
Lawrence	2335	1427	676	2391	1453	748
Lebanon	3859	2608	17	3860	2599	16
Lehigh	4650	6758	3	4612	6776	2
Luzerne	9699	11135	503	9514	11167	527
Lycoming	3488	4641	97	3489	4654	88
McKean	940	976	12	939	956	12
Mercer	4911	4267	502	5030	4203	463
Mifflin	1446	1586	50	1461	1540	46
Monroe	662	2635	6	598	2557	4
Montgomery	8364	8330	244	8274	8382	268
Montour	1002	1332	35	1004	1307	31
Northampton	4364	7243	22	4292	7289	21
Northumbe'd	3691	4567	74	3734	4494	68
Perry	2429	2448	52	2429	2446	50
Philadelphia	65262	47980	647	64646	48574	638
Pike	434	1056	4	420	1071	4
Potter	1223	1019	2	1222	1045	2
Schuylkill	7609	9037	58	7757	9053	63
Snyder	1701	1369	26	1692	1372	26
Somerset	2959	1689	53	2909	1684	46
Sullivan	336	710	49	343	694	50
Susquehanna	3517	2951	150	3525	2985	133
Tioga	3933	1909	113	3800	1965	109
Union	1784	1177	24	1769	1176	26
Venango	2953	2940	570	2906	3008	552
Warren	2057	1740	284	2027	1788	265
Washington	4917	4763	183	4936	4769	160
Wayne	1854	2135	88	1826	2161	86
Westmorel'd	4957	6842	199	4976	6875	157
Wyoming	1365	1610	164	1361	1561	147
York	5263	8285	92	5345	8314	79
Total	304175	292145	13244	302875	293150	12498

The aggregate vote for Governor is 609,564; for Treasurer, 608,492. The total vote last year for Lieutenant Governor was 554,390, and the Democratic plurality was 1,679. For Governor in 1872 the total vote was 672,344, and the Republican majority was 34,420.

THE AMENDMENTS IN OHIO.

Gov. Allen, of Ohio, on the 11th inst., issued his proclamation, declaring the constitutional amendment for the Supreme Court Commission to be adopted, it having received 330,076 votes, to 28,561 against it. The amendment for taxing dogs was declared not adopted, it not having received a majority of all the votes cast at the election. The number of votes for the latter was 278,000; against it 13,301.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MARYLAND.

Complete returns of the vote of Maryland at the late election, show the following results: For Governor, J. Morrison Harris, Republican and Reform, 72,538; John Lee Carroll, Democrat, 85,457. For Attorney General, A. Teackle Wallis, Reform, 73,083; Charles J. M. Gwinn, Democrat, 85,454. For Controller, Edward Wilkins, Reform, 71,976; Levin Woolford, Democrat, 86,251. Speaking of the vote for Governor, the Baltimore *American* says: "Harris' majority in the counties is 2,181. If it had not been for the fraudulent vote in Anne Arundel it would have been 3,000. The fraudulent vote of Baltimore city gives Carroll a majority of 12,809. A fair election would have given Harris a majority of at least 7,000." The Senate stands: Democrats, 19; Reformers, 7. The House stands: Democrats, 58; Reformers, 26.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Court opens at 10 A. M. for ex parte business. Third Monday's motion calendar will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
1—Wright et al. vs. Williams.
2—Healy et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4—Byrnes et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
6—Levy vs. The Mayor, &c.
9—Fay vs. Harley.
13—Callahan vs. Brewer et al.
14—Walker vs. Travis et al.
15—Bradley vs. Travis et al.
17—Cheever, &c., vs. Lamar, &c.
18—Westjen et al. vs. St. Paul & Pac. R. R. Co.
21—Thomson vs. Solomon.
22—Same vs. Same.
23—Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. vs. Bancroft et al.
24—Ward vs. Richardson. Law and Fact.
421—Neilson vs. Tracy, Executor.
443—Grant vs. Baker et al.
362—Van Rənst vs. N. Y. College of Vet. Sur.
417—Sturgis vs. Drew et al.
445—Barnett vs. Barnett et al.

Nos.
434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.
246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan.
490—Hicks et al. vs. Price et al.
403—Malcolm vs. Evans et al.
401—Fairbanks, Jr., vs. Sargent.
560—Tallman vs. Schlesinger, et al.
651—Tallman vs. Schlesinger.
153—Beringer vs. Schaefer.
576—Sandford vs. Union Dime Sav. Inst.
579—Heller vs. Schneitlach.
594—Cragin et al. vs. Hepbell et al.
567—Bauendahl vs. Durnelle.
126—Decker vs. Ingersoll.
278—Law vs. Suedicor.
637—Leserman vs. Bernheimer.
500—Pam et al. vs. Vilmar.
581—Am. Fem. Guar. Soc. vs. The Mayor, &c.
621—Chambers vs. Willis, Executrix.
325— —— vs. ——.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by ——, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
2238—Parker vs. Gano et al., Ex'rs, &c.
3498—Schillinger vs. Demsak.
1486—Short vs. The Crossley Co.
1468—Kobbe et al. vs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
1438—Lexow vs. Julian.
1308—Patrick vs. Lenist.
2052—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
3186—Crump vs. The Mayor, &c.
1576½—Wilmont vs. Meserole.
2116—Clapp, an infant, vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
906½—George, the Count Joannes, vs. Jennings et al.
514—Winchester et al. vs. Bentley et al.
1972—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.
1446½—Crow vs. Dodge.

Nos.
1562—Peillon vs. Smith et al.
2780—Bergen vs. The Mayor, &c.
2706—Cassebeer et al., Ex'rs, vs. Kalbfleisch.
582½—Barney vs. Roe, impl'd.
1434—Crow vs. Richards et al.
1522½—Nolan vs. Liverpool, N. Y. & Phila. S. S. Co.
1124—Blackwold vs. Ocean-ic S. N. Co.
708—First Nat. Bank of Springfield vs. Dana.
3170—Sora, Adm'r, vs. Cocks et al.
1648—Olcutt, Assignee, vs. Maclean et al.
648—Reed et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
988½—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
529—Lilienthal vs. Ocean Nat. Bank of New-York.
1853—Crowell vs. Guion, impleaded.
2483—Gibney, Adm'x, vs. Roach.
1625—Southard, Ass'e, vs. Walsh.
1133—Abshaba vs. Clinton Fire Ins. Co.
963—Mackay et al. vs. Belding et al., impleaded.
343—Muller et al. vs. Bettoner.
3039—Freund et al. vs. Imp. & Trad. Nat. Bank.
323—Ross et al. vs. Mordecai et al.
1621—Mutual Bank vs. Griswold.
1695—Fincke vs. Busch.
243½—Newman vs. Goddard.

Nos.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1487—Lowenstein vs. Lowenthal.
1761—Bauer et al. vs. Bauer.
1359—Poillon, Sur., vs. Volkenning et al.
3441—Sackersdorff vs. The Mayor, &c.
1401—Rossman et al. vs. Mahon et al.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
3377—Sardina vs. Blanco et al., Adm'rs.
693—Cushman et al., Ex'rs, vs. Brundrett et al.
1247—Sun Print. and Pub. Ass vs. Tribune Ass.
3177—Melin vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1675—Wemple vs. Soc. of Church of Puritans.
1021—Phelan et al., Ex'rs, vs. Collender.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Issues of Fact.
1—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
5—Welsh, President, &c., vs. Robinson et al.
11—York, Receiver, &c., vs. Fuller.
36—Shether et al. vs. Jacobs.

Nos.
38—Fletcher vs. Clark et al.
40—Collender vs. Griffith et al.
10—Parker vs. Harrison.
14—Fairchild vs. Lynch.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1529—O'Sullivan vs. Roberts.
1419—McParlan vs. McParlan et al.
765—Burnham vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
823—Kyerson vs. Judson.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
841—Kenny vs. Ives.
827—Harrington versus Beach.

Nos.
841—Towle vs. Remsen.
7ed—Gibson vs. Yaquierdo.
745—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.
737—Balkwill vs. Diebol et al.
751—Bank vs. Reeve et al.
775—Coon vs. Wood.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
867—McPherson, Survivor, vs. Small et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1332—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1484—Carrere vs. The Mayor, &c.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, Sheriff.
696—Stafford Pavement Co. vs. Monheimer.
876—Palmer vs. Humphrey's S. H. M. Co.
890—Morehouse et al. vs. Yeager.
534—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.

Nos.
454—McCarthy vs. McQuade.
800½—Gern vs. Fiske et al.
866—Fox et al. vs. Marz, impleaded.
1420—Davis, Adm'x, vs. Heckman.
862—N. Y. & R. Granite Co. vs. Nolan et al.
850—Lord et al. vs. Thompson.
788—Brown vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by C. P. Daly, C. J., Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
229—The Turn Verein School, &c., vs. Gymnasium of Bloomingdale.
45a—Grinnell vs. Kirkland et al.
36—Broach vs. The Mayor, &c.
38—Devlin vs. O'Neil et al.
40—Pottier & Stymus Mnf. Co vs. Rathbone.
51—Marston vs. Gould.
54—The Baltimore Steam Packet Co. vs. Garrison.
59—Cockraft vs. The New York & Harlem R. R. Co.
65—Ording vs. Gerken.

Nos.
66—Schuyler vs. Hayward.
78—Burrows vs. Howell.
83—Levinosa vs. Post.
92—Honig vs. Mills.
108—Burns vs. Pietro, &c.
110—Minden vs. Essig.
111—Kelly et al. vs. Steinhardt.
115—Heinemann vs. Cheppen.
93—Herschfield vs. Werner.
58—Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
80—Hasen et al. vs. Hanlon.
321—Henning vs. Neidaich.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1265—Security B'k N. Y. vs. Nat. B'k of Republic.
1560—Center vs. Garsen.
1434—Hammerstein vs. Morgan.
1577—Greene vs. Barmore.
1551—Poillon vs. Lichenstein.
2798—Phelps vs. King, Adm'x. Order.
2505—Leinecke vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
411½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
2287—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.
1299—Hook, Adm'x, vs. Mathews.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1400—Clark vs. Parker.
2688—Kallhar, Adm'r, vs. Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
2124—Conway vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned until the first Monday in December, 1875.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
3537—Walsh vs. Berry et al.
3538—Brewster vs. Berry et al.
3539—Madden vs. Berry et al.
3540—Seymour vs. Berry et al.
1504—Kidd et al. vs. Leybusher.
3136—Farina vs. Decker.
2044—Ottolengeri vs. Strack.

Nos.
2607—Ogden vs. Haines.
3302—Bull vs. Wagner.
3541—Drennan vs. Arfmann.
4027—Schmitt et al. vs. Overbiser.
5480—Talcott vs. Schmidt.
3560—Geis vs. Weiher et al.
3562—Hudson vs. Sherlock.
2401—Powers vs. Phelan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
2477—Vantine vs. Griffin.
3106—Samuells vs. Barry.
3499—Krause vs. Cohen, impleaded.
685—Bailey vs. Wallach et al.
2900—Neresheim vs. Kline.
2910—Guthman vs. Kline.

Nos.
3408—Makesson vs. Sears et al.
3492—Kirkland vs. Sears et al.
3535—Phelps vs. Currier.
5679—Gillett vs. Murray et al.
5776—Weeks vs. Buecher.
5624—Dennison vs. Cox.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
5435—Philips vs. Hoyt, impleaded.
2333—Finn vs. Keenan.
5214—Dux vs. Brennan.
2936—Simmons vs. Ehrlich.
4239—Dellale et al. vs. Badt.
5511—Donovan vs. Wheeler.
5647—Abraham et al. vs. Huebner.
3624—Wheeler et al. vs. Drennan.

Nos.
3300—Bauer vs. Heberlein et al.
2012—Barnes vs. Baebler.
5364—Shannon vs. Strauss.
4740—McCallum et al. vs. Heyman.
5180—Oechs vs. Kurtz.
5215—Mahony vs. Smith.
1918—Clarkson vs. Van Cote.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Duffy, robbery.
James Gibbs, burglary.
Solomon Manheim, grand larceny.
Catharine McCarthy, Mary Brady, John Brady, Jeremiah Goldstein, receiving stolen goods.
Karl Kreutzing, petit larceny.
Zeno Burnham, felonious assault and battery.
Matthew Ryan, burglary.
James Burns, burglary.
Henrietta Mead, grand larceny.
John F. Baird, James Wood, false pretenses.
Morris Basser, obscene literature.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Scannell, homicide.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s...b3.	72⅝	500 Lake Shore......	61⅞
20,000 do.......b3.	72½	600 do..........	61¾
59,000 do..........	72½	700 do..........	61⅞
15,000 do..........	72⅝	100 do.......s4.	61¾
11,000 U. Pac. Land G.......b3.	99¼	45 do..........	61¾
4,000 W. U. T. C., 1900........	98	300 do..........	61¾
100 Pacific R. of Mo..	13¼	100 do.......s3.	61⅝
100 do..........	13¾	600 do..........	61⅝
400 do..........	13½	100 do.......s10.	61⅝
800 do..........	13	1000 do..........	62
200 do..........	13¼	500 North-western..s3.	38⅝
700 Western Union..	76	1200 do..........	38⅝
2400 do..........	75⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo..s3.	22⅛
1700 do..........	75¾	100 do..........	22⅛
200 do..........	75⅞	200 do..........	22⅛
3300 do.......s3.	75½	300 do..........	22¼
500 do.......c.	75½	100 do..........	22¼
200 do..........	75½	300 do.......s3.	22¼
600 do..........	75⅝	200 do..........	22⅛
100 Erie Railway.....	17	500 St. Paul......b3.	36
300 do..........	16⅞	300 do..........	35¾
200 do.......b3.	17	100 do..........	35⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf..	26	500 do..........	36
500 Pacific Mail......	41¾	100 do.......s.15.	36
1800 do..........	41¼	300 do..........	36⅛
1200 do..........	41½	50 do..........	36
200 do..........	41	400 Union Pacific.....	74
600 do..........	41⅛	100 do..........	74¼
1000 do..........	41¼	1500 do..........	75
1300 do..........	41⅛	200 do..........	75½
4100 do..........	41¼	300 do..........	75¼
500 do..........	41⅛	100 do..........	75⅜
300 do.......c.	41½	100 do..........	75½
1000 do..........	41¼	400 do..........	74⅞
500 do.......s3.	41⅜	100 do..........	74¾
700 do..........	41½	500 do..........	74½
100 do.......c.	41⅜	600 do..........	74¼
1500 do..........	41⅜	400 do..........	74
900 do..........	41⅜	500 do..........	75
400 do..........	41¼	300 do.......c.	75⅛
700 do..........	41¼	100 do.......c.	75
500 do.......s3.	41⅜	100 do..........	75¼
700 do..........	41⅛	400 do..........	75½
100 do.......b3.	41½	300 St. Paul Pref.....	65
200 do..........	41⅜	100 do..........	65⅛
500 Ohio & Miss....c.	18¾	200 do..........	65¼
700 do..........	18	100 do..........	65⅛
600 do..........	18⅛	200 do..........	65⅜
		50 do..........	65⅜
		100 do..........	65¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20, C., '65.......121¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......121½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......121¼	5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......115½
7,000 U.S. 5s, '81, R. 115⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...123⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 10-40s Coup..	117⅛	5 N. Y. C. & Hud...	105¼
11,000 cen. 6s. N. S.	46	100 Erie Railway.......	16⅞
10,000 Dis.of C.3-65s.	72½	100 do.......b3.	16⅞
10,000 do........	72⅝	100 Michigan Central.	66¼
1,000 N. W. Con.Cou. Gold bds...b3.	87⅜	100 do.......s4.	66
5,000 N.J.Cen.1st.n.	111¼	900 Union Pac......s3.	74¼
10,000 Cen. Pac., Cal. & Oregon Br..	89⅝	500 do........	74¼
8,000 Cen.P.S.J.Br..	88½	100 do........	74½
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	89	100 do.......b60.	75
100 P. Con. L. & P. Co.	91⅛	400 do........	74
100 Western Union...	75⅝	100 do........	73¾
1900 do........	75½	500 do........	73½
38 American Ex......	58½	100 do........	73
100 United States Ex.	49½	100 do.......u. r.	73
100 do........	49	100 do........	72½
400 Lake Shore......	62	400 do........	72¼
1300 do........	61⅞	500 do........	72
100 do........	61¾	200 North-western......	38⅞
300 Pacific Mail......	40⅞	300 do........	38⅝
2600 do........	41	300 St. Paul........	36¼
100 do........	41⅛	400 D., Lack.&W...b3.	118
900 do........	41	300 do........	118¼
500 do........	40⅞	300 Fort Wayne...b3.	97
600 do........	40¾	200 Ohio & Miss........	19⅞
800 do.......s3.	40⅝	300 do........	19¼
1000 do........	40⅝	100 do........	19⅜
400 do........	40⅝	100 do.......s3.	19
100 do........	40⅝	200 do........	19¼
400 do......s10.	40⅝	300 do........	19¼
700 do........	40⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo......	22
600 do........	40⅝	200 do.......s3.	21⅞
100 do........	40⅝	300 Pac. R. of Mo.....	13⅛

MONDAY, Nov. 15—A. M.

The weekly statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last showed a decrease of $2,360,000 in legal tenders and a contraction of $2,674,200 in loans, the deposits being drawn down $3,423,900. The loss of legal tenders reflects the continued drain of currency to the West and South to assist in the movement of grain and cotton to tide-water, an important fact to be considered in viewing the future situation in financial and commercial circles. The banks are able to employ a vast amount of money in this way which otherwise would probably be idle on their hands. The rapid forwarding and marketing of the crops cannot fail to exercise a favorable influence on all branches of business. The hog crop is now being packed, but it will require a spell of cold weather before the trade assumes its full proportions. Some of the City banks have already been called upon for currency to aid pork-packing, and moderate shipments were made to the leading centres in the West and South-west during the past week for this purpose. The specie average showed an increase of $1,163,000, and this partly counterbalanced the effect of the loss of legal tenders on the reserve. The banks now hold $8,737,075 in excess of legal requirements, a decrease since last week of $340,125.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Nov. 14, 1874.
Loans	$276,575,800	$273,901,600	$285,066,700
Specie	13,245,500	14,409,400	12,574,800
Legal tenders	51,314,500	48,954,500	59,451,700
Deposits	221,931,200	218,507,300	226,753,900
Circulation	18,039,400	18,145,100	25,082,900

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Differences.
Specie	$13,245,500	$14,409,400	Inc. $1,163,900
Legal tenders	51,314,500	48,954,500	Dec. 2,360,000
Total reserve	$64,560,000	$63,363,900	Dec. $1,196,100
Reserve required against deposits	55,482,800	54,626,825	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	9,077,200	8,737,075	Dec. $340,125

The money market was very easy, notwithstanding continued remittances of currency to assist the movement of crops to the seaboard. At the banks the rates for call loans were 4 and 5 ℔ cent., but at the Stock Exchange the supply was ample during the greater portion of the week at 3@4 ℔ cent., with exceptions above and below these figures. The large supply of money at this point is reflected in the heavy purchases of railway mortgages during the past week. In the discount market there was about the average amount of business done, with prime names at 6 to 8 ℔ cent., against 6 to 7 ℔ cent. last week.

The foreign advices reported a firm market for United States bonds at London, but Consols were alternately weak and firm within a narrow range. The rumors in regard to the Eastern troubles and the failures on the Paris Bourse had a depressing effect on foreign securities. The Bank of England lost £352,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday, since when £30,000 has been reported withdrawn on balance. The bank minimum rate of discount remains at 4 ℔ cent., but money in the open market at London is easier.

The sterling exchange market continued to improve during the week, and at the close the highest rates were current, viz., $4 83 and $4 88, against $4 80 and $4 86 at the close of last week. The demand for sterling was active, and more than counterbalanced the offerings against shipments of Cotton and domestic produce to foreign ports. The course of gold was downward, and the price, after declining from 115¼ to 114⅛, closed at 114⅜. The decline was assisted by an improvement in Consols at London, but the market has probably been less under speculative influence than of late. The advance in exchange to nearly the specie exporting point imparted a firmer tone to gold at the close. Cash gold was in fair supply, and most of the time holders paid a consideration for carrying.

Government bonds were lower in the early business, but the decline was not commensurate with the fall in gold, and the market at the close was firm and higher. There was an unusually brisk trade in the railroad mortgages, and an active demand prevailed, causing a general and decided advance in prices. The largest transactions were in the Pacific issues and the leading Western roads, which are now sharing in the benefits resulting from the movement of the crops. State bonds were dull. In District of Columbia 3.65s a large business was reported, and sales were made as high as 73. At the close there was a reaction of about ½ ℔ cent.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange during the week was fairly active, and a feeling of confidence prevailed which was reflected in an advance in the general list. Union Pacific was conspicuous in the improvement, advancing from 65¼ to 75½, and closing at 72@72¼. The advance was significant in view of the fact that the "bears" used every effort to depress the stock by circulating reports to the effect that the decision of the Supreme Court in the pending litigation between the Government and the company would be adverse to the latter. The largest transactions of the week were in Lake Shore, the highest and lowest prices for which were respectively 62⅜ and 61⅛, and the closing quotation 61¾@61⅞. Pacific Mail, after declining to 38⅛ early in the week, became buoyant later, and under purchases supposed to be for short account rapidly advanced to 41⅞, closing at 40¾. The late decline was assisted by reports in regard to the establishment of a rival line by the Panama Railroad Company. The Western railroad shares were strong, North-west rising from 37⅝ to 39, and St. Paul from 35 to 36¼. Rock Island advanced from 103⅞ to 104¾, Michigan Central from 63¾ to 67½, Illinois Central from 91¼ to 93, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 20 to 23¼, and Ohio and Mississippi from 16½ to 19¾. Some of these stocks reacted at the close, but the decline was not important. The surrender of the lease of the Missouri Pacific Railroad by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company imparted firmness to the stock of the former, which advanced from 10¾ to 15½, reacting to 13 in the final dealings on reports of foreclosure proceedings. Western Union was weak in the late transactions, and sold down to 75⅛, closing at 75½. Exaggerated rumors in regard to failures were used on Saturday to depress the market, but nevertheless prices were, with some exceptions, well maintained.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing, Nov. 14, 1874.
American gold	115¼	114⅛	110¾
United States 5s, 1881, coup.	116	115⅝	119¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	114½	114⅛	112
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	121¼	120⅝	118⅝
New-York Central	105	104¼	102¼
Rock Island	104¾	103⅞	100½
Pacific Mail	41⅞	38⅛	45½
St. Paul	36¼	35	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	66⅛	63¼	55¼
Western Union	77	75⅛	80⅝
Union Pacific	75½	72	35⅝
Lake Shore	62⅜	61⅛	82⅛
Wabash	6	5½	32⅛
North-western	39	37⅝	40⅞
North-western Preferred	53¼	52	57⅝
Delaware, Lack. and West.	118⅜	117⅞	109½
New-Jersey Central	105¼	104	107½
Panama	136	134	115
Erie	17⅜	16⅞	29¼
Ohio	19¾	16½	31¼
C., C. and I. C.	5⅞	5	10
Harlem	133	133	130

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 13.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
New-York Central	....	....	104¾	105
Erie	17⅛	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
Lake Shore	62¼	61½	61¾	61⅞
Wabash	5¾	5½	5½	6
North-western	39	38⅝	38¾	38⅞
North-west Pref.	52½	52½	52¼	52¾
Rock Island	104⅝	104½	104½	104¾
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97½
Mil. & St. Paul	36¼	35¾	36¼	36⅜
Mil. & St. Paul. Pf.	66⅛	65	65½	66
Del., Lack. & West.	118¼	118	118	118¼
New-Jersey Central	105	104¾	104¼	105
Michigan Central	66⅜	66	66	66⅜
Union Pacific	75½	72	72	72¼
C., C. & Ind. Cen.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
Han. & St. Joseph	22½	22	21⅞	22
Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	26	25⅛	25½	25½
Ohio & Miss	19¾	18	19	19⅛
Missouri Pacific	13¾	13	13⅛	13½
Western Union	76	75⅛	75⅝	75½
At. & Pac. Tel.	19	18¾	18⅜	18⅞
Pacific Mail	41⅞	41½	40⅝	40¾
Pac. Mail Pref.	23	23	22¾	24
United States Ex.	49½	48	49	50

The import entries of foreign dry goods and general merchandise since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,974,004	October	$22,264,765
August	30,895,475	Nov. 6	3,310,520
September	23,527,508	Nov. 13	4,135,565
Total			$110,017,837
Total, same period in 1874			134,021,842
Decrease in 1875			$24,004,005

The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, (including foreign articles re-exported,) since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$25,260,318	October	$22,159,396
August	20,806,135	Nov. 2	1,893,917
September	20,630,040	Nov. 9	5,815,233
Total			$96,620,089
Total same period of 1874			105,860,731
Decrease in 1875			$9,240,642
Gold, Nov. 13, 1875			114⅛
Gold, Nov. 14, 1874			110¾

The exports of gold and silver from New-York since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

July	$8,754,151	October	$1,957,605
August	3,954,427	Nov. 6	684,151
September	1,245,804	Nov. 13	352,418
Total			$16,874,614
Total same period in 1874			15,793,118
Increase in 1875			$1,081,496

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1875, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,508,717	$7,832,434
August	11,795,678	5,055,680
September	10,471,333	1,313,544
October	8,657,813	3,056,422
Nov. 6	1,673,100	2,607,100
Nov. 13	1,719,200	833,900
Total	$43,825,741	$20,699,080
Total to same date 1874	46,360,905	30,718,898

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[Advertisement.]

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.

To the Editor:

I have read with alarm, as an old stockholder of the Panama Railroad Company, the annexed resolutions, said to have been recommended by a special committee and adopted by the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company without the consent of the stockholders. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Garrison, Francklyn, Burke, and T. W. Park, (President of the Panama Company,) be appointed to enter into a contract or contracts for the purchase by this company of ships necessary to make a monthly line, in connection with the railroad of this company, between New-York and San Francisco, and a line between Panama and Central America, but no such contract to be binding on this company until the same is ratified by the Board of Directors after the same is drawn up in form.

Resolved, That the company will issue its bonds and secure the same by a mortgage on its property to the amount of $4,000,000, payable $400,000 on the first day of January, 1880, and $400,000 each first day of January thereafter until the whole are paid; said bonds to bear semi-annual interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable in United States legal-tender currency, at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, provided this resolution shall not be enforced until after a contract is concluded for the purchase of the steamers, or a portion of them, mentioned in the first resolution.

C. K. GARRISON.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN.
JOHN N. BURKE.

This astounding movement contemplates the establishment of an opposition to the Pacific Mail Company—a line which, even with its large Government subsidies, has not only been unable to make satisfactory returns to stockholders since the completion of the overland railroads, but has been on the eve of bankruptcy during the past few years. If the present company, with all its advantages of new iron ships, connecting and acting in concert with the transcontinental lines, thus preventing a ruinous competition, has become so weak, how would it be possible for a rival line, without subsidies and no China, Japan, or Australian business, to run, except at a loss which must fall upon Panama stockholders?

The Panama Road is only forty-eight miles long, with a bonded indebtedness of $3,000,000, and a stock obligation of $7,000,000, besides a contract to pay the New-Grenada Government $250,000 in gold annually, the latter obligation taking precedence of even the first mortgage. Can it be possible with this exhibit that any sane man who has regard for the interest of the stockholders should be willing to further embarrass the company with a new mortgage of $4,000,000, the proceeds to be invested in the purchase of steamers to be used in opposition to present established lines? It is a curious fact that the resolutions referred to ignore entirely the assent of the stockholders, knowing, perhaps, that the idea would not be entertained by that body for a moment.

Nearly all the disasters which have followed the management of corporations during the past, which have swept away so many values, and left stockholders without a dollar, can be traced to just such assumptions of power. It is probable, however, in this instance, the stockholders may not suffer, having a possible claim on the Directors, as they have doubtless transcended their power under the charter. At any rate, the question will be tested in the courts. The committee to whom was referred the matter of steam-ships, and who recommended the establishment of the opposition line, are too honorable to be suspected of having old steam-ships to sell, and the President of the Panama has had too much experience with corporations not to understand his business; and under these circumstances the present action cannot be accounted for.

STOCKHOLDER.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Sugar—Market opened with demand active and prices advanced, but, on receipt of adverse news from England, closed dull and prices nominal; Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch standard, 14½@15¼ reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch standard, 20@24 reals; Molasses Sugar, 11⅞@12 reals for Nos. 6 to 9; Muscovado grades nominal; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 10 to 11, in bxs., 16⅛@17 reals; do., in hhds., 16⅞@17¼ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 121,000 bxs. and 7,800 hhds.; receipts of the week 567 bxs.; exports of the week 11,500 bxs. and 433 hhds., of which 10,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal; no stocks. Bacon, $47@$49 ℔ cwt. Butter, $55@$75 ℔ quintal for American. Hams, $55@$58 ℔ quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs $48@$49 50 ℔ quintal; do. in tins, $51@$52. Potatoes, $6@$7 ℔ bbl. Wax, yellow, $14 50@$15 ℔ arroba. Naval Stores active; Coal-oil, in tins, 7⅛@8 reals ℔ gallon. Lumber nominal. Pitch Pine, $30@$32, gold, ℔ M. Shooks dull. Sugar Hogsheads, 19@20 reals. White Navy Beans, 28 reals ℔ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, $60@$62 ℔ quintal. Hoops nominal. Freights dull; loading at Havana for the United States, ℔ box of Sugar, 50c.@60c.; loading at Havana for Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@40s.; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba, 40s.@42s. 6d. Spanish Gold, 226@226½. Exchange quiet and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	42	Leather, sides	9,321
Beans, bbls.	502	Moss, bales	30
Broom-corn, bales	177	Molasses, bbls.	1,916
Copper, bbls.	220	Rice, pkgs.	374
Copper, cakes	119	Pecans, pkgs.	50
Flour, bbls.	19,395	Tar, bbls.	100
Meal, bbls.	200	Sugar, bbls.	1,008
Wheat, bushels	144,130	Oil-cake, pkgs.	747
Corn, bushels	56,800	Beef, pkgs.	589
Oats, bushels	58,700	Pork, pkgs.	140
Malt, bushels	1,800	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,954
Barley, bushels	49,095	Lard, tcs.	937
Peas, bushels	4,900	Butter, pkgs.	5,502
Grass-seed, bags	46	Cheese, pkgs.	8,659
Cotton, bales	6,530	Starch, pkgs.	2,450
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	118	Tea, pkgs.	2,463
Eggs, bbls.	1,943	Tallow, pkgs.	216
Hops, bales	603	Tobacco, hhds.	80
Hides, No.	356	Tobacco, pkgs.	307
Hides, bales	221	Wool, bales	237
Lead, pigs	200	Whisky, bbls.	825

ASHES—Quiet at $5@$5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow in moderate demand at 31c.@33c. ℔ ℔., the latter an extreme rate.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate request, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 33c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

COCOA—A very dull market has been noted for most kinds, with Maracaibo 26c.@30c.; Guayaquil, 9c.@9½c.; St. Domingo, 7¾c.@8c.; Caracas, 14c., gold.

COFFEE—Dull at yesterday's figures; sales, 6,000 bags Rio, by the King Arthur, at Baltimore, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in very limited request for early delivery, at a reduction of 1-16c. ℔ ℔., bringing Ordinary to 11 3-16c.@11 5-16c.; Low Middling at 13c.@13⅛c.; Middling at 13 5-16c.@13 11-16c. The inquiry has been almost wholly from spinners. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 365 bales, (of which 89 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners. ....The dealings for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale and prices have declined 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ ℔. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,200 bales, (of which 3,500 bales were on last evening, and 11,700 bales to-day,) with 300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; December, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; January, 13⅛c.; February, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; March, 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; April, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; May, 13 23-32c.@13¾c.; June, 13 29-32c.@13 15-16c.; July, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; August, 14⅛c.@14 3-16c....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,530 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 32,653 bales, against 18,224 bales same time last week....The week's exports hence have been 21,023 bales, including 18,252 bales to Liverpool, 1,271 bales to Bremen, 1,000 bales to Hamburg, and 500 bales to Russia....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 420,566 bales, (of which were 240,424 bales to British ports and 180,112 bales to the Continent,) against 382,171 bales same time the previous year.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordin'y	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordin'y	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 9-16	12 9-16
Strict Good Or.	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Low Middling	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Strict Low M.	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Strict Good M.	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 9-16	14 9-16
Fair	15 3-16	15 5-16	15 9-16	15 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 7-16	Low Middling	12½
Strict Good Ord'y	12 5-16	Middling	12 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand prevails for State and Western Flour, within the previous range as to values; the market has been in favor of buyers in most instances. The inquiry has been mostly for regular shipping Extras and for City Mill product for export, on the basis of our quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $4 25@$6 25; very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 75; very poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 30; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 40@$5 70; very choice to fancy do., $5 75@$6 25; City Mills Extra, $5 50@$7 35, chiefly at $6 50; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 70, mainly at $5 50@$5 70, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 70 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 70@$7 50, and patent at $6 90@$9 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,750 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mill product....Southern Flour quiet at about former figures; 950 bbls. sold....Rye Flour steady, on sales of 300 bbls....Corn-meal dull at previous prices; sales equal to 400 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull throughout and quoted nominally unchanged as to values, though weak, especially for other than strictly prime to choice samples. Little export inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of only 49,000 bushels at $1 38@$1 40 for prime to very choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 28@$1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., car lots; $1 13@$1 17 for No. 3 Chicago and North-west Spring, odd lots; $1 05@$1 07 for Rejected Spring, car stock; $1 45 for very choice old Amber Michigan; $1 05@$1 33 for very poor to about prime Red Western, and $1 40 for prime White Canada (5,500 bushels) in bond, for export....Corn has been held rather more firmly, on limited offerings, but has been inactive. Export demand slow. Sales have been reported of 42,000 bushels at 76c. for prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74c.@74½c. for steamer do. do.; 76½c.@77c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western....Rye firm, with a fair inquiry, partly for export. Sales, 8,000 bushels prime Canada, in bond, on private terms, quoted nominally at 85c., and 1,300 bushels prime State at 90c. ℔ bushel....Barley quoted about steady, with a moderately active demand noted. Sales, 29,700 bushels prime to choice Canada West at $1 13@$1 20, afloat; 10,000 bushels prime four-rowed State at $1 10, in store, and 2,000 bushels two-rowed State, stained, at 84c. ℔ bushel....Malt and Peas essentially as last quoted....Oats have been in light demand and quoted rather easier in price. Sales reported of 38,500 bushels at 45½c.@50c. for very poor to prime Mixed Western, mainly at 45½c.@48½c. for car lots; 46½c.@51½c. for poor to choice White Western, car lots, mostly at 46½c.@47c. for poor; and 49c.@51½c. for White State, car lots....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important changes.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 600 bales sold at Boston at 3c., currency, ℔ ℔. Market otherwise dull, but quoted steady.

HIDES—Have been fairly active at steady rates. The week's receipts have been 37,475 Hides; sales, 84,505 Hides and 231 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 3,215 Dry River Plate, from Europe, 22 to 24½ ℔., at 18½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 2,250 Dry Montevideo, from Europe, 21 ℔., on private terms; 14,945 Dry Montevideo, 23 ℔., at 21½c., gold; 13,710 Dry Montevideo, 20 to 21½ ℔., at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,360 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21½ ℔., at 18c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 1,140 Dry Montevideo Kips, 10 ℔., on private terms; 16,275 Dry Rio Grande, part to arrive, 20 to 21 ℔., at 20c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande Seconds, to arrive, 20½ ℔., at 17c., gold, 6 months, as they run; 5,235 Dry Orinoco, 20¾ ℔., at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,500 Dry California, 23 ℔., at 21c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,950 Dry Bogota, 21 to 24 ℔., part at 18½c., gold, 60 days; 6,860 Dry Mexican, 18 to 24 ℔., at 18½c.@18c., gold, 60 to 90 days, selected; 1,795 Dry Central American, 20 ℔.; 2,780 Texas, 20 to 25 ℔.; 4,890 Texas Kips, 10 to 11 ℔.; 1,700 Wet-salted Texas Hides and Kips, 20 to 50 ℔., on private terms; 600 Country Slaughter, 50 ℔., at 7½c.@8c., currency, cash; 1,800 City Slaughter, 70 ℔., at 9⅜c., currency, cash, and 231 bales Calcutta Buffalo, on private terms. And to-day 1,100 Dry Western at 17½c., four months; 1,000 City Slaughter at 9¾c.; and 400 wet-salted New-Orleans Kips, 20 ℔., at 12c., four months....Stock in first hands this morning, 151,600 Hides and 1,551 bales do., against 242,000 Hides and 1,419 bales do. same time last year.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull in the local market at unchanged quotations. At Wilmington 3,500 bbls. Strained sold at $1 52 ℔ 280 ℔., with freight to the United Kingdom direct, at 4s....Spirits Turpentine inactive at 40c.@40½c. for merchantable....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.

PETROLEUM—Steady, but quiet. Crude has been in less demand and quoted at 6⅜c., in bulk, and at 10c.@10½c., in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales, 500 bbls., in bulk, at 6⅜c....Refined has been in some request; quoted for early delivery at 12⅝c.@12¾c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 5,000 bbls. at 12⅝c....Refined, in cases, 17½c.@19½c....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12⅜c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12¼c.

PROVISIONS—Trade has been very dull in the Pork line, for early delivery, with prices ruling about steady. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of Western Mess at $22 50; 100 bbls. fancy do. at $22 75; Prime Mess quoted nominally at $20 50 asked, and 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $15 50....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, seller the remainder of year, quoted at $20 50@$20 60, with January to March options quoted at $20; sales 1,750 bbls. February options at $20 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs quiet and weak, with City at 9c.@10c., for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in light demand, and prices have been favoring buyers, generally. Sales 90 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13⅞c.@14½c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon depressed and irregular; sales, 100 bxs. City Long Clear, part at 12½c., with, however, 12¾c.@13c. generally asked....Lard quoted ⅛c. ℔ ℔. lower on a somewhat livelier trade (part for export) in Western Steam. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. at 12½c.@12 9-16c., chiefly at 12½c.; 300 tcs. new do. at 12½c.@12 9-16c. And for November delivery, 1,000 tcs., contract, (old or new,) at 12½c.@12 9-16c., closing at 12½c.; 3,000 tcs., sellers' options, the remainder of the year, at 12 7-16c.@12½c., closing at 12 7-16c., bid; and 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 12½c....And for City Lard, 175 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12¾c.@12½c.; and 230 tcs. No. 1 at 12⅝c....And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. for the Continent, December option, on private terms; quoted at 13c.; and 250 tcs. for South America, on private terms. ....Beef steady on sales of 125 bbls....Beef Hams quiet at former rates....Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted....Eggs dull within the range of 27c.@31c. for fresh....Tallow sold to the extent of 87,000 ℔., good to prime, at 9⅜c.@9 9-16c.; market rather weak. Stearine very quiet; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 14c., asked, ℔ ℔. Sales, 250 tcs., December and January delivery, on private terms.

RICE—has been in moderately active request at steady rates, with fair to choice Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 75; Louisiana at 6@$7; Rangoon, $6 25@$6 50, currency, and $2 55@$2 65, gold, in bond; Patna at $6 75@$7, currency, free, and $4@$4 25, gold, in bond, ℔ 100 ℔.

SKINS—Deer have been inactive at former rates; receipts, 211 bales; sales, 5,000 ℔. Puerto Cabello, 3,000 ℔. Mexican, and 2,000 ℔. Central American on private terms....Goat have been in fair request at unchanged prices; receipts, 237 bales; sales, 130 bales Mexican, 70 bales Payta, 14 bales Peruvian, 70 bales Curacoa, 27 bales Puerto Cabello on private terms, and at auction, 83 bales Cape at 9c.@19½c., 26 bales Mexican at 12c.@35c., and 13 bales Curacoa at 29c., currency.

STARCH—Has been in moderate request, with Western Corn quoted at 4¼c.@6c.; Potato at 5¼c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been held more firmly, with Sicily at from $80@$125 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia from $65@$70 ℔ ton, on a moderate inquiry.

SUGARS—Raw steady but quiet. Sales 250 hhds. good fair Refining Cube at 8c.; 40 hhds. and 125 bxs. Centrifugal at 8⅝c. Refined unchanged.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted steady on the basis of $1@$1 40, gold, for Arctic, ℔ ℔., but has been inactive.

WHISKY—Dull at $1 16½. Sales, 150 bbls., and of Alcohol, 50 bbls., free, at $2 20 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted strong for berth room, which has been offered sparingly and has been moderately sought after, mostly for Grain, Cotton, and Provisions, for early shipment. In the chartering line a moderate inquiry has been noted for tonnage for Grain, but at rates favoring shippers, with a light inquiry for vessels for Petroleum at about former figures, and less call for tonnage for Cotton at about late quotations. The Coal trade requirements have been limited. The Lumber and Deal trades have been also comparatively tame. Vessels for Cuba and back North of Hatteras, have been in some request, and quoted on the basis of $4 50@$4 75 for Sugar....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d. ℔ bushel; and, by steam, 30,000 bushels Grain (of through freight) at 10½d. ℔ bushel, with the nominal rates in the local market given as 8½d.@9d. ℔ bushel; 600 bbls. Apples, part at 5s. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 Staves and 50 pks. Tallow on private terms; and 65 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 50s. for hhds., with sail room for Resin in some request, and quoted at 2s. 9d.@3s. ℔ 280 ℔. Also a ship, 1,626 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, (reported as chartered there,) on private terms, quoted at 50s. And a ship, 815 tons, with Wheat, from Portland, on private terms....For London, by steam, 100 bales Hops, at ¾d. ℔ ℔....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 bales Hops at ½d. ℔ ℔.; 950 bbls. Apples, part at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 550 bbls. Sugar, part at 37s. 6d., and 3,500 Staves on private terms....For Hull, by steam, (of through freight,) 1,200 bbls. Flour and 3,000 bxs. Cheese on private terms....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, an Italian bark, 556 tons, hence, with about 3,600 quarters Grain at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, by steam, 500 bales Cotton, 750 tcs. Lard, 250 pks. Seed, 2,500 Hides, and 12,500 Staves, (of recent shipment,) at full market rates; with sail room for Tobacco in some demand and quoted at 37s. 6d.@40s.; also, a British brig, with about 2,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. ℔ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 750 tcs. Lard, (forward shipments,) at 50s. ℔ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, 502 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 6s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For Bremen, by sail, equal to 700 tons Merchandise, (including Tobacco, in cases, Woodenware, &c.,) at 22s. 6d.@25s. ℔ ton, measurement; and, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton, reported at 13-16c. ℔ ℔.; 1,000 sides Leather at 1c. ℔ ℔.; 125 bbls. Beef at 6s. ℔ bbl.; 600 tcs. Lard at 45s. ℔ ton; 2,200 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 45s. for hhds., and 16s. for cases; and 1,750 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates; also, a German bark, 588 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton, reported at 1c. ℔ ℔.; and 1,400 pks. Lard and Bacon, part at 52s. 6d.@55s. ℔ ton....For the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports,) a Norwegian ship, 1,116 tons, with about 7,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For the Mediterranean direct, an Italian bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl. ....For Aspinwall, two American brigs, 332 and 244 tons, and an American schooner, 300 tons, with Coal from Philadelphia, reported at $4 ℔ ton....For St. Iago de Cuba, an American schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $3 75....For the south side of Cuba, a British brig, with Coal, from Cape Breton, reported at $4 ℔ ton....For Manzanilla, an American schooner, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported at $2 82 ℔ ton....For Havana, two American schooners, with Coal, from Georgetown, reported at $3 50....For Cuba or Jamaica, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $8, with option of St. Thomas at $9, or St. Thomas and orders at $10. ....For St. Johns, N. F., a brig and schooner, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 50c.@55c. ℔ bbl....For St. Kitts, an American schooner, about 1,300 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 70c. ℔ bbl....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $6....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Fernandina, and another, with do., from Brunswick, reported at $6 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull, lower; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 56½, cash; $1 56, November; No. 3 do., $1 27@$1 28. Corn higher at 50½c.@51¼c. bid, cash, according to location; sales at 50c.@51¾c., November. Oats dull, lower to sell; No. 2, 32c., bid, cash. Barley quiet and weak; prime to strictly choice Northern, $1@$1 20. Rye dull and lower at 66c. Pork lower; new Mess Pork, $21 75@$22.; old do., $22@$22 25. Lard dull and lower; prime Steam, $12⅛c. Bulk Meats easier; car-lots loose, 8¼c. for Shoulders; 11⅛c.@11¼c. and 11⅝c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14c. and 14⅝c.@14¾c. Whisky steady, unchanged. Live Hogs active and lower; Yorkers, $6 60@$6 90; Packing $6 90@$7 15; Butchers, $7@$7 25. Cattle steady, unchanged, strong, good demand; good to choice Natives, $5@$6; medium to fair, $3 75@$4 50; Native Cows, $2 40@$3 60; Stockers, $3 25@$3 75; Feeders, $3 90@$4 50; good to choice Texans, $3 50@$4 12½; medium to fair, $2 80@$3 25; common, $2 25@$2 40. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,200 head; Cattle, 500 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 7,570 bbls.; Wheat, 281,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 51,000 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Canal shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 330,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Grain Afloat to Tide-water from Buffalo and Oswego—Wheat, 2,295,000 bushels; Corn, 406,000 bushels; Oats, 258,000 bushels; Barley, 568,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Freights—By canal to New-York, Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 8½c.@9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Fair milling demand and firm; sales, 4,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 35; 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 40. Corn firm and quiet; sales, 3,500 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 65c.; 9,000 bushels do. on private terms. Oats held at 42c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye—None here. Barley quiet; sales, 7,000 bushels Canada at 98c. and on private terms. Pork, Lard, and Highwines quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,100 bbls. Wheat firm; sales early of 3,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 40.; later held $1 42; No. 1 Milwaukee Club nominally $1 40. Corn quiet at 72c. Barley in moderate demand; sales 10,000 bushels choice No. 2 Canada at 99c.; 20,000 bushels do. at $1; 10,000 bushels No. 2 Bay at $1 05; 12,000 bushels, by sample, at 96c.; 4,000 bushels No. 3 at 90c. Corn-meal—$30 bolted, $29 unbolted, ℔ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $21; Middlings, $27@$28 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¾c.; Corn and Rye, 9¼c.; Peas, 10¼c.; Barley, 8c. to New-York; Barley, 7c. to Albany, and 11¼c. to Philadelphia. Lake Receipts—98,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Barley, 38,000 bushels Rye, 4,300 bushels Peas, 45,000 feet of Lumber. Canal Shipments—8,200 bushels Wheat, 108,000 bushels Barley, 8,200 bushels Rye, 262,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet but steady; Red, $1 15@$1 25. Corn scarce and firm; old, 61c.@63c.; new, 47c.@48c. Oats dull at 28c.@38c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; Canada, $1 17@$1 20. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Pork quiet; unchanged. Lard easier; Steam, 12c.@12⅛c.; Kettle, 13c. Bulk Meats easier; sales in salt from 10 to 15 days at 8c. for Shoulders; 11c. and 11½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. All loose Bacon easier; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14c. and 14½c. Green Meats inactive; weather unfavorable; Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 10⅜c.; Hams in pickle, 13c.; Shoulders in do., 9¼c. Live Hogs opened dull but closed active, firm; common light, $7@$7 25; fair to good Packing, $7 30@$7 40; good Butchers', $7 45@$7 50. Receipts, 4,293 head; shipments, 885 head. Whisky—Demand good at full prices at $1 11. Total number of Hogs slaughtered since Nov. 1, 39,925 against 29,179 last year.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and lower; No. 1 Chicago, $1 10@$1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 07⅞, spot; $1 07½, December; No. 3 do., 92¼c.@92½c.; rejected, 79½c. Corn active and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 52½c. bid, spot; 51¾c. bid, November; 48⅜c. bid, all the year. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 31⅜c.@31½c., spot or options. Barley dull and lower at 83¾c., spot; 82c.@82½c., December. Rye firmer; held higher at 67c.@67½c. Pork in fair demand, lower at $20 50@$21, spot; $19 10, January. Lard irregular, but in the main lower, at $11 85, spot; $11 80, November. Bulk Meats quiet but steady. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 12. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour; 113,000 bushels Wheat; 50,000 bushels Corn; 52,000 bushels Oats; 31,000 bushels Barley; 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour; 19,000 bushels Wheat; 55,000 bushels Corn; 34,000 bushels Oats; 9,000 bushels Barley; 19,000 bushels Rye.

TOLEDO, Nov. 13.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat firmer; held higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 38½; No. 3 do., $1 26; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Amber Michigan, spot and November, $1 10; December, $1 21; February, $1 27; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 19@$1 21; No. 3 Red, $1 05@$1 07; Rejected, 92c. Corn firmer; held higher; High Mixed, spot and November, 61c.; new, 56½c.; Low do., 60c.; new, 55c.; no grade, 59½c.; new, 49c.; damaged new, 40c. Oats firmer; held higher; No. 2, 35¼c.; January, 36½c.; White, 40½c.; Michigan, 35¼c.; rejected, 30½c. Freights dull, unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 26,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 18; No. 2 do., $1 10; December, $1 08⅛; No. 3 do., 94¾c. Corn in fair demand, advanced; No. 2, 56c.@56¼c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 32½c. Barley quiet, unsettled; No. 2 Spring, November, $1 05; No. 3 do., nominally 60c. Rye scarce, firm; No. 1, 70c. Provisions held firmer. Mess Pork, $20 75@$21. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c., loose; 8¼c. boxed. Lard—Prime Steam, $11 87½@$12. Freights quiet, easier; Wheat to Buffalo 5c., to Oswego, 9c. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour, 162,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 256,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Wheat dull. Rye quiet at 90c. Oats rather quiet; sales, 1,300 bushels, in bags, at 48c. for Mixed State and 52c. for White State; 1 car No. 2 Mixed State at 45c., and 1 car Mixed Western at 46c. Corn quiet; stock here very light; Western Mixed, 79c., nominally; new do. would bring 65c.@66c. Barley—Sales to-day, 5 cars No. 2 Canada, regular, at $1 05; 10 cars do. at $1 03. Malt in steady demand for the Eastern trade.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Molasses dull and lower; Common, 35c.@40c.; Fair, 45c.@46c.; Prime to Strictly Prime, 48c.@53c. Corn-meal dull and lower, at $3 10. Hay easier; choice, $24. Bacon easier; Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 14⅝c. and 15c. The market for other articles is unchanged. Gold, 114¾. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, Commercial, $5 44@$5 45.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; very dull; prices unchanged; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; fairly active; poor to choice, $7@$7 75, chiefly $7 15@$7 40; closing firm; nearly all sold; shipments, 4,300 head. Sheep—Receipts 500 head; steady and unchanged.

DETROIT, Nov. 13.—Flour quiet but firm; City White, $6 50@$6 60. Wheat irregular; Extra, $1 38¼; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 24⅛. Corn dull, unchanged. Oats firm, fair demand; White, 33¾c.; Mixed, 36¾c. Barley quiet, but firm.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 13.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but steady at 62c.@65c. Oats quiet but steady at 38c.@42c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged; nothing doing. Whisky and Bagging quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 13.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 36¼c. Resin quiet at $1 50 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 45.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—Wool—Demand good and full prices are readily obtained for all kinds; fine Fleeces are a shade higher, with no X or XX Ohio and Pennsylvania offering under 46c., and very little that is desirable is now to be had at that price; XX is firm at 46½c.@47c.; XXX, Medium, and No. 1 Ohio and Pennsylvania have sold mostly at 48c.@50c., and are quite firm; the sales of fine Fleeces for the week amount to 278,000 ℔., and the supply of this description is rapidly passing into the hands of manufacturers; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces have not attracted much attention, but the market remains unchanged; sales at 42c.@45c. for X and XX grades. Combing and Delaine selections are firm, but unchanged in price. The stock is quite small, and manufacturers are free purchasers of all available lots; sales at 50c.@62½c. The demand for California Wool is quite active, the sales of the week comprising 862,000 ℔., at 23c.@30c. for Spring, and 16½c.@22c. for Fall. Pulled Wools meet with a steady demand, Super and X selling at 34c.@58c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Cotton easier; some sales ⅛c. lower; Middling, 12⅝c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 12,651 bales; gross, 15,048 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,140 bales; to France, 3,989 bales; to the Continent, 414 bales; sales, 7,250 bales; stock, 144,633 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull and lower to sell; Middling, 12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 3,531 bales; gross, 3,712 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,653 bales; sales, 1,372 bales; stock, 91,266 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 5,220 bales; exports coastwise, 399 bales; sales, 2,944 bales; stock, 75,784 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 3,169 bales; exports, coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 32,303 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅝c.; net receipts, 1,958 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,019 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 13.—Printing Cloths market closed dull at 4⅝c. for best 64x64, with sales for the week of 101,000 pieces.

CHIROGRAPHIC INSANITY.

The above is a Boston phrase, and it is used by the *Globe* to illustrate the following incident: "In the Superior Criminal Court yesterday, the case of Joseph W. Wales for forgery was tried, and developed one of the singular phases of a diseased mind. Wales was charged with forging a check on the Blackstone Bank for $8,000, ostensibly signed by Davis & Taylor, and he is the young man who figured some months since as a confidence operator on a large scale. He had no money or credit, but by reason of his boldness and shrewdness succeeded in living in princely style at the Revere House, and purchasing and living in a fine house on Chester park. In the present case he went to the store of Russell W. Walker, and negotiated for a purchase of the latter's business, but failing in this was successful in a bargain for $2,500 worth of goods, which Walker was to furnish for cash, and also had an order filled at the fancy goods establishment of Shaw, Livermore & Co., Wales showing the check in order to prove to these firms that he was possessed of wealth sufficient to enable him to purchase largely for cash. He did not offer the check in payment, but promised to realize on it at a certain time, and pay in cash. Such was the evidence of the prosecution, and there was no defense offered in form of contradiction of the facts in the case. The defense, conducted by A. O. Brewster, was insanity, and one proof of this was a certificate from Dr. John E. Tyler. It was also shown, by testimony of relatives and former partners, that he had been ill for the past two years, in body and mind, as a result of a severe fever. Since his illness he has been accustomed to spend whole evenings in writing checks, power of attorney papers, mortgage deeds, promissory notes, &c., scoring any figures in his imaginary transactions below the thousands, notwithstanding he was so poor as to depend entirely upon his father for support. Upon this evidence the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity. Wales is to be sent to the Taunton Lunatic Asylum."

A SHIPMASTER'S WIDOW TAKES COMMAND.

The three-masted schooner William Frederick, Capt. McKeen, sailed from Philadelphia, bound for Genoa. On the 8th of September the Captain died. He had been sick several days before, during which his wife navigated the vessel, with the purpose of touching at Fayal to procure medical aid. On the 12th of September the vessel was brought into Fayal. Here Mrs. McKeen procured a metallic coffin, in which she placed the remains of her husband, and resumed the voyage with them on board. On the 11th of October the vessel arrived at Genoa, after a passage of fifty-one days from Philadelphia. After passing Gibraltar, she encountered light winds and calms almost up to the port of destination. Mrs. McKeen retained command, and conducted the business of the vessel, with which she was quite familiar, having sailed many voyages with her husband, from whom she had learned not only navigation, but everything connected with discharging and taking in cargo. She belongs to a nautical family; her father was the late Capt. James Burgess, of Belfast, Me., and before she was married she sailed with him.

A JAPANESE GHOST.

The *Herald*, printed at Yokohama, Japan, tells this ludicrous story: "An Osaka man offered a prize to any one who would drink one *sho*—one quart, one pint, and one-half a gill—of a certain native liquor about as strong as spirits of wine. A coolie performed the feat, but died the same day from the effects of it. They buried him in a shallow grave, and about midnight the next day the earth absorbed the liquor from his well-soaked body, and he woke up from his debauch. Pushing off the light soil that covered him, he rose from his grave in a white shroud, and startled some robbers near by who were counting and dividing their money. They took the strange apparition for a ghost, and ran off in dismay. The coolie picked up the cash and reported to his wife the same night—a sadder but richer man than he was before his spree. Having succeeded so well in this adventure, he took the part of a ghost in the Osaka Theatre, but got a good thrashing from a spectator who didn't approve of such ghostly performances, from which the ghost nearly died."

TWO MASSACHUSETTS DOGS.

Those who love dogs will be interested by these incidents: An English setter-dog, owned by Thomas W. Lane, at West Roxbury, Mass., while out hunting the other day, brought to his master a pocket-book containing $425, which he had found in the woods. The owner's name was found in it, and the dog now wears a thirty-dollar silver collar, presented by the owner of the wallet as a reward of intelligence. The body of Mr. C. C. Moulton's little son, who was drowned at Springfield, Mass., lately, was recovered through the sagacity of a dog that was near the mill-pond when the little fellow was drowned. No person had seen the boy at the pond, and search was made for him in every other direction. The dog coaxed so hard for them to go in that direction that at last suspicion was aroused that the child might have been drowned, and the water in the pond was drawn off, and the body found.

A CARIBOU KILLED IN MAINE.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of the 10th inst. says: "We referred to a strange animal that was started up by some hunters in the town of Cornville, in Somerset County, pursued through the villages of Mercer and Smithfield, and finally was brought low after emerging from the latter. The animal has been mounted and stuffed by Mr. Frank Sawtelle, of West Waterville, who has quite a collection of native birds and animals. The animal proved to be a caribou, weighing 150 pounds, four feet in height, and six feet in length. It was hard work to bring the creature down, the shot not being heavy enough to penetrate the skin. A bullet fired at the distance of thirty paces did not go through the skin, but, striking between the horns, stunned him and knocked him down, and his captors then cut his throat with a jack-knife."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER.—WANTED A LIVE MAN TO TAKE equal interest in a first-class livery; everything in fine working order; income large, (as books will show;) cash not needed in the business if secured for $6,000. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED, SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, with $5,000 to $10,000, in an established manufacturing business; staple goods in large demand; New-York references given and required. Address BROTERSON, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—$5,000 IN A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY promising business; good opportunity for an enterprising man. Box No. 4,999, New-York City.

WANTED—120 QUARTS OF MILK DAILY FOR cash. Address, all week, No. 107 East 39th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY RETURNING TO EUROPE WISHES to dispose of an elegant pair of diamond earrings, camel's hair shawl, and a very handsome pair of pearls. Address DE VERE, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

JOHN D. & THOMAS E. CRIMMINS, CONTRACTORS IN GENERAL, No. 1,037 3d av. Hotel, house sewerage, and drainage a specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1875.

THE PAST DUE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds and real estate bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and on the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York, on presentation.
THOMAS T. BUCKLEY,
OLIVER GARRISON,
JOHN H. BEACH,
Receivers.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS, In large variety and grades. W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices greatly reduced. HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, FUR AND BUFFALO ROBES. The EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, are closing out their immense stock at retail at the wholesale list.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—MY ENTIRE stock of 300 carriages, comprising glass-front Berlin Landaus, Landaulets, Coupés, Depot Wagons, Ladies' Phaetons, &c., second-hand carriages, must be sold for the best price offered previous to closing up the business in ten days.
HAM, No. 10 East 4th st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PAIR OF GRAY HORSES and coupe Clarence; harness to match; a very handsome and complete establishment owned by a private gentleman, who has no further use for same; will be sold very cheap this week. Apply at THORNE'S stable office, No. 1,241 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

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DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

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SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

131	1,214	2,897	4,604	6,802
220	1,230	3,900	4,788	6,840
291	1,300	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,257	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,291	4,894	7,264
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,090	7,602
594	1,793	3,395	5,069	7,634
597	1,860	3,400	5,412	7,910
713	1,893	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,898	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,691	6,046	8,129
794	2,597	3,975	6,184	8,263
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,006	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,639
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in legal form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
An important meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at the new building Nos. 31 and 33 Broad st., at 2 o'clock P. M.
First—To hear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of Sept. 30.
Second—To adopt such protective measures as may be deemed advisable.
A full attendance is earnestly requested.
O. D. ASHLEY, H. S. HENRY, JAS. A. JAMESON, A. S. PEABODY, E. A. COREY, Committee.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE BONDS,
Railroad bonds,
Insurance stocks and scrips,
City railroad stocks and bonds,
Bank and gas-light stocks and bonds
Bought and sold as a specialty twenty-three years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage land-grant bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company is called to be held at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the committee.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1875.
The transfer-books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 16, until the morning of Dec. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE Bonds, current or in default, or any other description of indebtedness, claims, or liens, in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, bought by C. SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of marble mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues, No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

DRY GOODS.

SHOES
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN
AT
E. RIDLEY & SONS',
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.,
THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT
WHERE YOU CAN PURCHASE
GOODYEAR'S WELTED SHOE.
IT HAS NO NAILS OR RAISED THREADS TO HURT THE BOTTOM OF THE FOOT.
IT HAS NO WAXED THREAD TO SPOIL THE STOCKINGS.
WE SELL
THIS SHOE AT THE PRICE CHARGED BY RETAILERS FOR MACHINE-SEWED SOLES.
OUR SHOES ARE STITCHED ON
WHEELER & WILSON
NEW NO. 6 MACHINE.
NEW PAIRS GIVEN FOR ALL THAT RIP OR TEAR.
MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LOUNSBURY BROTHER & ROCKWELL ON THEIR PATENT LAST.
WE GUARANTEE A PERFECT FIT.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
NOS. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 ALLEN ST.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
ANDREWS' PATENT ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF OUR ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR FIVE UPPER FLOORS.

E. RIDLEY & SONS,
309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., N. Y.
BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS,
$1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, up.
100 pieces of the celebrated Crown Velvet, sold regularly at $4 to $5, only $3 per yard
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ASK TO LOOK AT THEM.
BROWNS, BLUES, GREENS, &c., &c., $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, up.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA Velvets at $3 75, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6 50.
ALL SILK LYONS MANTILLA Velvets, $10 50, $11 50, and $12 50, finest qualities.
BLACK DRESS SILK
at 95 cents, $1, $1 25, $1 38, $1 45.
WE EXHIBIT TO-DAY CASHMERE FINISH, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50.
20 pieces at 38 cents per yard, suitable for lining.
GROS GRAIN RIBBONS
No. 12, all silk, at 15 cents.
1,000 pieces Sash Ribbon—prices down.
HATS AND BONNETS.
New shapes in Felt Hats to-day at 25c., 35c., 50c., 65c., 75c., and 95c.
LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.
BOYS' SUITS FROM $2 50 UP TO $20.
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS AND SUITS.
OPENING DAILY,
New Fancy Goods from Europe.
OUR STOCK
IS THE LARGEST, BOTH IN EXTENT AND VALUE, OF THE KIND IN AMERICA, WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
EMPLOY DAILY OVER 600 CLERKS
DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE OUR NEW HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT, AND A THOUSAND OTHER VARIETIES ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR, BEFORE LEAVING THE ESTABLISHMENT.
THE EXTENSION
to our premises gives us by actual measurement 58,933 feet for the accommodation of customers.
NEW GOODS ALL OVER THE HOUSE TO-DAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.
GRAND ST. CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS, CONNECTING WITH EVERY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH, PASSES THE DOOR. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
(one door below 13th st.,) NEW-YORK,
WILL OPEN MONDAY, NOV. 15,
$100,000
worth of
REAL TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS,
ranging from $15 to $50 per pair.
This stock comprises the largest assortment of Lace Curtains ever before offered at retail in this country.
REAL LACE Curtains at $15 per pair, worth $27.
REAL LACE Curtains at $20 per pair, worth $30.
REAL LACE Curtains at $25 per pair, worth $40.
REAL LACE Curtains at $30 per pair, worth $50.
REAL LACE Curtains at $35 per pair, worth $58.
Also the BALANCE of the IMMENSE STOCK of goods purchased at the late great PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES to be CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK at LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.
5,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 20c. per yard, worth 37c.
5,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 30c. per yard, worth 45c.
2,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 35c. per yard, worth 50c.
2,000 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at 90c. per pair, usually sold at $2.
3,000 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1 50 per pair, usually sold at $3.
2,500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2 50 per pair, usually sold at $5.
1,000 pairs Guipure Lace Curtains at $5 per pair, usually sold at $9.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
GIMPS, FRINGES, CORDS, AND TASSELS.
WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES made and put up in short notice, or sent to any part of the country.

CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
500 ROLLS TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1, usually sold at $1 25.
JUST OUT OF BOND an extensive assortment of the most superb designs in AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, AND BODY BRUSSELS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, from 40c. upward.
DRUGGETS of every description a specialty.

LACES.
The largest, cheapest, and best selected stock of REAL and IMITATION LACES and EMBROIDERIES in this City. Everything offered at PANIC PRICES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN FURS.—1 LARGE MINK CAPE, $85, cost $165; 1 ermine cape, $30, cost $120; seal-skin sacques, low priced; furs and camel's hair shawls bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Paris.

FINE ARTS.

ART.—PEREMPTORY SALE.—PETER BOWE, Auctioneer, sells TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 11 University place, corner 8th st., a choice collection of original oil paintings, by celebrated European artists, comprising subjects of every description.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—HAMLET—Edwin Booth, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Lewis.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA—(German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—(French Drama.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

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TEN COPIES (per annum)....12 50
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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish Mr. Browning's new poem, "The Inn Album," as soon as completed, in a separate supplement sheet, which we shall present to the readers of THE WEEKLY *and* SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Before we hear any more talk of recent "reforms" in Tammany, would it not be as well for the speakers or writers on the question to tell us whether W. M. TWEED has yet been expelled from Tammany Hall? Are not both he and TILDEN fellow-members of that organization to-day? The *Nation*, with astonishing ignorance of all the facts, says that "MORRISSEY *and his kind* were driven out of Tammany Hall two years ago." MORRISSEY was, indeed, driven out a few months ago, in consequence of a personal quarrel with Fox and KELLY—but was FOX, a much worse man in every way, driven out? Nay, more—are not TWEED, HARRY GENET, MIKE NORTON, and others of *that* "kind," still members of Tammany to-day? Since this subject is to be persistently misrepresented, we had better go into it with a little care, for the benefit of editors who at present derive their information about it from defeated candidates and their friends.

The *World* is still fondling JOHN MORRISSEY very tenderly. Evidently Gov. TILDEN is anxious to soothe the feelings of the man who was everything that was vile a few weeks ago. Even the *Tribune* does not abuse MORRISSEY any more. Mr. TILDEN ought to have kept his organs a little in check *before* election as well as after it. What, by the bye, does he think of the boasts above referred to, to the effect that JOHN KELLY had reformed Tammany Hall? Has he ever tried to get the names of men who were identified with the great frauds struck from the rolls of the Tammany organization?

Pray, what is to become of Mayor WICKHAM? At present he seems to be rather a drug in the market—the Tammany leaders have caused his name to be hissed at their meetings, the Anti-Tammany Party do not want him, and the Republicans have no use for him. The Mayor had a great opportunity when he entered upon his office—the public good-will was with him, and most of the papers would gladly have supported him. He was not our candidate, but we at once offered to stand by him as long as his official acts enabled us to do so. But it was very soon clear that he had no determination or mind of his own—that if a well-meaning man, he was a very weak one, liable to be easily made a cat's-paw of by any stronger nature than his own. And so it proved. Mr. WICKHAM was for a long time little better than a tool of JOHN KELLY's, and of course KELLY threw him over without the slightest scruple the moment it suited his purpose—just as KELLY himself was thrown over by Gov. TILDEN during the last week before election. These politicians only think of saving themselves when an unexpected squall strikes them. TILDEN cut loose from KELLY, and went about saying that he did not care what became of him, so long as the State ticket was not injured. KELLY pitched WICKHAM out of window, and then the public did pretty much the same to KELLY. We all know, for the *Nation* has told us, how very cruel this was toward KELLY, and what a terrible blunder the citizens made, through not understanding the affairs of their own City. Now what is to be the next move? The great Democratic Party in this City cannot fall back on "Committees of Investigation." They *must* do something—and we venture to tell them beforehand that whatever they may do will not help TILDEN as a Presidential candidate, or save Tammany Hall. Both are "dead cocks in the pit."

There is a good deal of justice in the frequent complaints which are made relative to the present management of Central Park. The lakes are full of stagnant water, are absolutely *thick* with decayed vegetable matter, and give rise to malaria in the most aggravated forms. One of the boatmen assured us, a few weeks ago, that all his companions had been down with chills and fever—caught on the lake. We advise all parents to instruct their nurses and children to avoid this hot-bed of disease. Then, the rules about not walking on the grass are now enforced so rigidly that sending children to the Park is rather a punishment for them than a treat. Policemen hunt them about as if they were little criminals who were "wanted" at head-quarters. The children are obliged to keep on the hard, narrow paths, like prisoners in a yard. In every park in the country but our own, children are allowed to play on the grass—and certainly Central Park grass has cost enough to be good for something. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is the delight of young and old, because of the absence of those vexatious restrictions with which the Central Park Commissioners do their best to drive the public out of their own property. Indeed, Prospect Park is now in every way a much more beautiful park than ours. Between the malaria of the lakes, and cast-iron rules, and the way in which policemen threaten and bully every little child who wanders for a minute on the grass, the Commissioners are likely soon to have the Central Park all to themselves—and then they can complete at their leisure those sheep-folds and other preposterous-looking buildings on which so much money has already been fooled away.

Through the kindness of many of the Clerks of the County Boards of Supervisors, and from other sources, we have received the full official vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates for Secretary of State at the late election in this State, in fifty-four of the sixty counties. These returns show a total of 278,499 votes for Mr. SEWARD and 256,498 votes for Mr. BIGELOW. From one of the remaining counties we have the official majority, and from four others reports of the majorities from unofficial sources. From these, estimating the majority for Mr. SEWARD to be 800 in Franklin County, from which we have no return, and taking 29,401 as the majority for Mr. BIGELOW in this County, as previously stated in THE TIMES, (there being an apparent error of one thousand votes in his favor in the figures printed in other papers,) we find the plurality for the Democratic candidate in the entire State to be 14,383. We have official reports of the vote for Mr. DUSINBERRE, the "Temperance" candidate for Secretary of State, in forty counties of the State, and they show an aggregate of 9,158 votes. The complete official returns may slightly increase or decrease the plurality for Mr. BIGELOW as here given. The "Temperance" vote was cast by Republicans. Had it not been thrown away, the plurality for BIGELOW, on the returns received, would have been reduced to 5,225. In the whole State his plurality would have been nearly, if not quite, destroyed. What has the temperance cause gained by this? Why are the Temperance leaders thus playing into the hands of the Democrats year after year?

THE PROSPECT OF RESUMPTION.

The views of Senator SHERMAN, to which we referred yesterday morning, concerning the operation of the Resumption bill of last session, are extremely interesting. As Chairman for many years of the Finance Committee of the Senate, Mr. SHERMAN has had more than any one man to do with the financial legislation of the country; and, especially since the beginning of Gen. GRANT'S administration, he has labored zealously and efficiently for the resumption of specie payments. The fact that his own views have been more advanced than the legislation which he has succeeded in getting upon the statute book makes his opinion as to the present prospect the more to be relied on, for it is evident to any one who has watched his course that the Senator is a clear and practical student of public sentiment. His impression of the condition of the public mind is distinct. He says that the repeal of the Resumption act of last Winter, "without enacting something in its place, would be a step backward, and the people have demanded a step forward." This is unquestionably a correct interpretation of the recent elections, and we commend it to those doubting Republicans who have been deluded into thinking that perhaps inflation is, after all, more popular than resumption.

Senator SHERMAN does not believe that the bill of last session will be repealed. A repealing act, he thinks, could not pass the Senate. We have no fear that it could, and if it could pass both houses, there is not the faintest reason for supposing that it would receive the signature of the President, or be passed over his veto. Still it is quite probable that the Democrats from Ohio and Pennsylvania, and possibly a number of those from the South, may join in an effort to pass a repealing act through the House of Representatives. This would be enough to visit on business many of the evils which necessarily attend uncertainty as to the action of Congress. It would also tend to fix the position of parties on the question more firmly than at present, and would have considerable effect on the Presidential canvass. Whether a counter movement to specifically authorize the indefinite funding of the legal tenders or the repeal of the clause making the United States notes lawful money will be inaugurated, it is yet too soon to say. Our own impression is that such a movement would be found a good deal stronger than is generally supposed, and that the recent elections have had a very striking effect on the minds of the Representatives generally. It is perfectly certain that the country will not tolerate any measure for postponing resumption beyond the day now fixed upon, and since there is to be but one possible end to the long controversy, it may well be that the politicians will make up their minds to hasten toward that end. It will be their interest to do so, and perhaps they may see what their interest really is. The Congressional politician is not very teachable, but there is so little excuse for error as to the present temper of the community that we may hope that he will read it more promptly than he sometimes does.

Meanwhile Senator SHERMAN throws some light on the measures which Mr. BRISTOW, with the support of the President, may be expected to adopt. These are of two kinds. The first every one will approve, if they can be carried out. They aim at retrenchment in the public expenditures. Doubtless the Democrats will make a great effort to cut down expenses, that they may claim the credit of economy—a process that will be much easier to them, since their retrenchment will affect no Democratic office-holders. But they cannot lay any claim to the credit of such reductions as the department estimates may show. That field Mr. BRISTOW has all before him.

The second class of measures contemplates the accumulation of a surplus in gold and greenbacks by the sale of bonds—in other words, borrowing money to retire legal-tender notes. It has been the general impression that the bill of last session authorized the issue for the purposes of resumption of only such bonds as the act of 1870 mentioned, and which had not yet been issued—in other words, of four per cent. and four and one-half per cent. bonds. But Senator SHERMAN evidently interprets the bill as authorizing the issue of five per cents as well. A five per cent. bond is now slightly above par, and is likely to become still more valuable, rather than less so, and it is not improbable that bonds at four and one-half per cent. would answer all practical purposes. If they do not, it would appear that the Secretary will resort to the five per cents. Senator SHERMAN says: "With BRISTOW as Secretary of the Treasury, specie payments at the time prescribed would be as certain as fate."

Senator SHERMAN does not anticipate any difficulty from the export of gold after resumption is fairly attempted. He says, with great good sense: "That article which is cheapest in the country of export will go to settle balances. At this time gold is the cheapest product in this country, and therefore goes to settle balances where there is a demand for it. If there was a demand here for gold for use as currency, the vacuum would be supplied by cotton, corn, and other usual articles of export. Besides, with our industries based upon a gold standard, like those of other great nations, we can manufacture a multitude of articles and export them, and compete in the markets of the world. Now our exports are chiefly confined to the raw productions of labor."

This is a sufficiently clear way of disposing of what has been made a great bugbear by many writers and speakers. On the whole, the expressions and statements of Mr. SHERMAN are encouraging. They show that the popular opinion in favor of resumption is believed to be strong by those best qualified to interpret it; that there is no danger of repealing the present law for resumption; that under that law the Government can resume at the time fixed, and that, if the Treasury Department remains in the hands of the present Secretary, this power of the Government will be used.

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

There was one element in our recent political contest which has not been much commented upon, but which influenced, in a silent way, great numbers of voters. The Democratic Convention said nothing of "sectarian schools," while the Republicans had spoken out boldly against any injury to be done to the public schools by admitting Church schools among their number, or giving them a share in the common-school fund. Though the subject was very little discussed in the public canvass, the average voter throughout the State felt that one party was strongly pledged against any interference with the common-school system, while the other was trifling with the question, if nothing worse. It was remembered at the polls that it was a Democratic House which had nearly placed the Church schools of St. Vincent de Paul among the "common schools," and passed the act authorizing the "Gray Nuns" to be public-school teachers. It is true that his party found it necessary to force Senator KERNAN to throw out an anchor to windward in his Brooklyn speech, by denying any purpose among Democrats to interfere with the common schools. It is quite possible that these are the honest views of the Senator, who is reported to be of that class so strongly rebuked by the Holy Father—a "Liberal Catholic." His views, however, have been anything but acceptable to the Catholic organs, who have abused him roundly for them; and we doubt, if his name were up for any office among the Roman Catholic voters of the State, whether he would poll a strong vote now. Nor did his disclaimers much influence the thousands of "independent" voters who transferred their ballots this year from the Democratic to the Republican ticket.

The truth is, the majority of the Democratic Party of this State is largely made up of Roman Catholic voters. The ignorant among these are under the exclusive control of their priests. These as a class cannot endure "Liberal Catholics," and they hold a logical position on the school question, directly opposed to the liberal view. They claim that the salvation of man's soul is the first interest of all; that there is no salvation *extra ecclesiam;* that a school without the Catholic religion is "godless" and therefore dangerous to the soul, and that consequently the first duty of the Catholic is to oppose all education in common schools where no religion is taught. It is not because the Bible is read in our public schools, or the Lord's Prayer said by a layman, that they object, but because the schools are "godless," being destitute of the Catholic religion.

With this view there is manifestly no truce or compromise possible on the part of American citizens. It is the doctrine of priestcraft. The object is to get possession by the priests of popular education, as they did once in Italy. The schools, the "bulwark of liberty," would become no longer common schools, training each child for his duties as a citizen, but Church schools, so educating him as to make him subservient to a creed and a hierarchy. Modern science and modern improvements in teaching would soon fare here, as they do under the direct influence of the Pope. The Syllabus would speedily weed out most of the studies pursued in our schools and normal colleges. We should have education as it is now in French rural parishes, or under the eyes of the Holy Father. There would be a blank uniformity—history with Protestantism left out, science from the standpoint of the Papal Syllabus, mental awakening as priests desire it, and republicanism as guided by a foreign priestly ruler, with the habit everywhere taught of implicit obedience to the priest and the Pope of Rome. Such an education is the last thing which the American people desire introduced into their political system.

Fortunately, however much the Irish Catholics may be under the thumb of priest and bishop, the German Catholics are much more independent. They will stand with the American Protestants on this question. And it only needs vigilance during every session of the Legislature and at every election to prevent any victory of reaction, and to preserve intact that best inheritance from Dutch Protestants—our common school system.

AN OLD PIECE OF LEGAL LUMBER.

New-York State is almost alone in retaining the oppressive and antiquated Usury laws of a previous century, its only companions in this restriction upon commerce being Delaware and Oregon. It is now more than a hundred years since the great exponent of common law declared that many good and learned men had "formerly" very much perplexed themselves and others as to the morality of charging a price for the loan of money; and certainly since his day the opinion that money should be borrowed and paid, or bought and sold, upon whatever terms the parties to the contract may agree to, and like any other property, has everywhere gained ground rather than lost it. Indeed, so true is this that it may be said that among no English-speaking people, except in New-York, Delaware, and Oregon, and scarcely in any civilized nation, is it held, in the courts of either law or morals, that the lender of money should forfeit it because he charged an excessive hire for its use, any more than that the real estate owner should lose all right to his property by receiving an exorbitant rent.

The reasons for the general holding of this opinion upon Usury laws are neither few nor deeply hidden. They were intended as aids to the oppressed borrower, whereas all experience has shown that without removing his necessities they greatly add to his difficulty in finding means of relief, by driving him from reputable lenders to unconscionable Shylocks, who never fail to make the borrower reimburse them both for the use of their money and for their risk in evading the law. And that Usury laws are, not occasionally but habitually, violated no mercantile borrower need be told. The method is so safe and simple that there is no reason why it should not be practiced. The borrower has only to contract to pay the legal rate of interest, and to have an "understanding" with the lender that when the debt is due an additional gratuity will be given him. Thus the contract is not illegal, the lender gets his usury, and the State is placed in the dangerous attitude of impairing its citizens' respect for its laws by enacting without enforcing them. But a more immediately conclusive objection to the obnoxious law in this State is found in the example of the State itself, for while refusing to allow its citizens to take more than seven per cent. interest, even by voluntary and express agreement, it exacts twelve per cent. from its unwilling debtors. And this is not the worst, for the same power which enacted a general law in restraint of taking more than seven per cent. has created more than one privileged corporation which may take not twelve per cent. only, but two per cent. a month. Inconsistency could go no further.

A fixed rate should be set at which money should draw interest, in the absence of any express agreement—a regulation necessary, for instance, to prevent litigation, to fix the proper return upon trust moneys in the hands of the Trustee, and for other less important and equally obvious purposes. And in the second place, the law should compel all agreements for more than the legal rate of interest to be in writing. Beyond this, the State need do nothing; and such is substantially the law in several States, among them being Connecticut and Massachusetts. The rate to be fixed by law is of minor importance, since it is at best an entirely arbitrary standard, which cannot and should not vary with the daily fluctuations of the market. The legal rate of Louisiana is five per cent., and of Wyoming Territory twelve per cent., between which extremes come a score of States with six per cent., nearly half that number with seven per cent., three with eight per cent, and five with ten per cent., as their respective rates of legal interest. The disproportion in favor of six per cent. is considerable; but in view of the fact that within a short period two States at least have raised their rate from six to seven per cent., there does not seem to be sufficient reason for altering the present statute of this State in that respect.

The result of the enactment of such a law can be confidently predicted, and is not without examples close at home. Avaricious brokers and greedy money-shavers would find their occupation largely transferred to powerful and respectable corporations, which could afford to lend money at rates fixed by its value rather than by the necessities of the borrower, and kept within reasonable rates by the competition of an open market. On the other hand, the present law is of a piece with the outgrown sumptuary laws of half a dozen generations ago. It was modeled after the law of England when the nation was in its infancy, but, unlike its English prototype, it still remains a reproach to the statute-book. As we before said in a previous brief commentary upon the Supreme Court decision, the statute it impugns is useless because of its constant evasion; and it is also absurd, vicious, and antiquated, for it first makes a crime of that which is essentially innocent, and then punishes the offense created by arbitrary and extravagant penalties.

CRUSOE IN CANADA.

Every one is presumed to be familiar with Robinson Crusoe's first attempt at boat-building. Finding a tree that pleased his fancy, a long distance from the shore, he cut it down and hewed it into a canoe of good proportions. When it was finished, he found that it was too heavy to be launched, and it still remains high and dry on his hypothetical island, a warning to these who undertake rash and impossible enterprises.

The members of the Canadian Institute, who are determined to make a thorough job of burying the late Mr. GUIBORD next Tuesday, may find that they have been as rash in point of coffins as was Robinson Crusoe in regard to boats. They have caused to be constructed an enormous stone sarcophagus, weighing, according to one estimate, ten tons, in which GUIBORD is to be buried, and which is warranted to be burglar-proof, and incapable of being penetrated by any ecclesiastical curse. But how will they carry this coffin to the cemetery? Pall-bearers or hearses capable of carrying ten tons are, of course, not to be thought of. It is, moreover, doubtful if there is any truck in Montreal which will support a ten-ton coffin, or any road which will permit of the passage of such a weight. Even if it is found practicable to transport the coffin safely for a few blocks, the truck on which it is placed will probably break down in some inconvenient spot, and the whole funeral procession will be compelled to camp out for days, until the exasperatingly strong sarcophagus is broken open, and the funeral resumed with the aid of an ordinary mahogany coffin. There has been difficulty enough in guarding GUIBORD'S bones in the vault in which they are now placed. The difficulty will be infinitely greater if they are delayed in the open street on the way to the cemetery, and if the members of the Institute have to fight the mob with one hand, while they try to open the sarcophagus with the other.

It is quite possible that the folly of the ten-ton coffin will be proved before the funeral takes place. If the Roman Catholics are determined to rob GUIBORD'S grave, they will do so; a stone coffin will not hinder them, since it could be easily shattered with nitro-glycerine. If the Guibord party is wise, it will try no experiments of the kind, but will secure the presence of sufficient troops on the day of the funeral to overawe all opposition, and will depend upon the city authorities to protect the grave when it is once filled. There has been enough mismanagement in this wretched affair already, and what is now needed is an intelligent and firm determination to support the law. When an armed expedition starts to fight its way into a cemetery, the last thing it needs in the way of baggage is an unwieldy ten-ton coffin.

THE DECLINE OF SEAMANSHIP.

The story told by the Captain of the *Orpheus*, the vessel with which the *Pacific* came in collision, affords further evidence of the mismanagement of the steamers. Neither of the *Pacific's* side-lights were lit, and she displayed only her white light at the mast-head. The officer in charge of the deck of the *Orpheus* could not, therefore, tell which way the steamer was steering. As the event proved, she was steered straight for the sailing vessel, and although the latter's sails were thrown aback at the last moment in the effort to avoid a collision, she was struck with a violence which crushed in the bows of the *Pacific*. It is the duty of a steamer to keep out of the way of a sailing vessel. So recklessly, however, are steamers managed, that sailing vessels, as a rule take their own measures for safety, where it is possible to do so. Had the *Pacific* had her side-lights in order, the *Orpheus* would have kept clear of her, as appears by the testimony of the Captain. As it was, there was no means of telling what course the steamer was steering, and what course the *Orpheus* must take in order to avoid her. If the look-out on board the steamer had been attending to his duty, there need have been no collision, in spite of the inexcusable failure to light the side-lights. In all probability the *Pacific* was rushing along without any one on the look-out, and with the officer on the bridge in too drowsy a condition to notice the lights of the *Orpheus*.

It is now perfectly well known that the *City of Waco* was destroyed because she was unlawfully permitted to go to sea with a deck-load of petroleum. That not a soul of the ship's company was saved was probably due to the incompetence of her officers. There was a heavy sea running, but it would be hard to find a sea in which a life-boat would not live if properly handled. It is quite possible that the boats were capsized or stove by the panic-stricken men who attempted to launch them. There were not, however, many persons on board the steamer, and two or three determined officers could have quelled a panic, if they had made the effort. These two steamers, the *Pacific* and the *City of Waco*, were lost because of reckless mismanagement. It is but a short time since the Captain of the *Atlantic* drove his ship on the rocks because he had made a mistake in his reckoning. Still more recently the *Ville du Havre* was sunk because the officer of the deck gave the helmsman a wrong order; the *Schiller* was wrecked because her Captain neglected to take soundings; and the *Illinois* and the *Montana* were nearly lost because they were driven at full speed into a heavy head sea. Bad seamanship, and criminal recklessness, which is the worst form of bad seamanship, were the immediate and only causes of every one of these so-called accidents. Had the officers of these vessels studied seamanship on board a Hunter's Point ferry-boat, their incompetence could be easily understood. The public however, still clings to the delusion that the command of ocean steamers is given only to experienced seamen.

There is [illegible] use in shutting our eyes to the fact that the decay of seamanship has kept pace with the growth of the steam marine. The lad who goes to sea on board an ordinary steam-ship might as well stay at home, and exercise himself in boiling a tea-kettle on board a cat-boat, so far as his advantages for becoming a sailor are concerned. On board the steamer he will have to steer, and to handle in fair weather a few fore-and-aft sails. In time he may become an officer, and learn how to telegraph orders to the engineer. He might spend fifty years in this sort of thing, and at the end of that time he would be no more fit to take an old-fashioned Liverpool packet across the North Atlantic than he would be to manage the steam-engine that propels his own vessel. There are some of the best seamen in the world in command of steam-ships, but they are rapidly becoming the exception rather than the rule. And the absence of any practical school for the training of seamen will render them still scarcer in the near future.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND NOTES.

Signor Gaetano Braga sailed for Europe on Saturday.

The French comedians at the Lyceum Theatre will this evening act in "Frou-Frou."

The "Lilliputian Circus" can be seen at the Olympic Theatre throughout this week.

"The Overland Route" will be acted, with Messrs. Gilbert and Beckett and Miss Marie Gordon in the leading rôles, at the Brooklyn Theatre this evening.

The liberal and varied entertainment at the Eagle Theatre is to have for its pièce de résistance to night "Trial by Jury," in which Mr. McDermott will appear.

Dr. Von Bülow will this evening have his first hearing in this City at Chickering Hall. The programme, for which we have made room already, consists wholly of compositions by Beethoven.

The United North German Military Band, a force of musicians who recently arrived from Europe, gave a concert at the Stadt Theatre last evening. Their performances are precise and vigorous.

The last Sunday concert of the present season at Gilmore's Garden occurred last night, Mr. P. S. Gilmore conducting with his wonted energy and success, and the soloists being Messrs. Levy, Arbuckle, Sohst, and Bracht, and Mme. Salvotti.

The Amphion Orchestral Society last evening gave the first of a series of three concerts at the Germania Assembly Rooms. The band of the society includes about sixty members, and it interpreted yesterday two movements from Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony; Beethoven's "Prometheus," overture, and some miscellaneous music, with great precision and taste. There was, also, a violin solo by Herr Lanzer, and Miss Borie sang thrice. The conductor was Herr Theodore Jacoby, than whom the Amphion could wish no more skilled, conscientious, or ambitious director.

To-night Herr Wachtel will sing at the Academy of Music in "Martha," on Wednesday he will appear in "Don Juan," and on Friday he may be heard in "The Postilion of Longjumeau." On Saturday, December 4, the present subscription season will close, and the company will give in Brooklyn three nights and one matinée, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, Dec. 6, 8, and 10, respectively, and on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 11. On Monday, Dec. 13, the second New-York season will commence, and "Lohengrin" will be produced at the Academy.

FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES BY CABANEL, VIBERT, DU PATY, RIVIERE, STAMMEL, AND OTHERS.

Among the large number of valuable works of art now on view at our picture galleries, may be mentioned Cabanel's "Angel of Sorrow;" at the Schaus Gallery, in Broadway, Vibert's "Cardinal," Gues' "Standard Bearer," and "The Cavalier," Du Paty's "Isle of Ré," Seignac's "Thread the Needle," Stammel's "Wine Taster" and its companion piece, and a bust of the Russian sculptor Godebsky, entitled "Music." The "Angel of Sorrow," though somewhat conventional in treatment, is an expressive work, but one in which, we think, Merle would have succeeded quite as well as Cabanel has done. The sentiment is fully expressed, certainly, but we cannot help asking why angels should be depicted as possessing such an immense quantity of hair and such very narrow shoulders, unless the idea is to render them altogether unlike human beings. Seignac's "Thread the Needle" represents a party of school children playing at that popular game, and though a trifle cold in color is admirable in drawing and expression. Du Paty's "Isle of Ré" is a somewhat ambitious work, containing nearly one hundred figures and representing all the movement and confusion incidental to a great camp. Though not devoid of faults, among which crudity of color, and hardness of outline may be mentioned, it is a thoughtful composition, and gives promise of better work hereafter. Vibert's "Cardinal" is as solidly painted, as strong in expression, and as rich in color as usual. Comparing it with the work of one of our own artists, Mr. Beaufain Irving, who devotes himself to the same class of subjects, it seems to us that Mr. Irving's figures, skillfully painted as they are, lack much of the interest possessed by Vibert's compositions. It is difficult to say wherein the exact difference between a work by Vibert and one by Irving lies; yet we cannot but feel that there is a life, and warmth and feeling in the work of the former artist which the other does not possess. Vibert, we are informed, is about to issue a portfolio of etchings of ten of his best-known works, of which only 100 copies will be struck off, and the plates will then be destroyed. Specimen copies are already on view. Stammel and Gues are always good. The former artist's "Wine Taster" is an admirable study, solidly painted, and strong in expression. The bust of Godebsky, entitled "Music," a somewhat ideal work, gives evidence of talent.

The unusually fine collection of engravings at the Schaus Gallery is worthy of more than passing notice. A fac-simile engraving of Knaus' drawing, "Baby's Bath," the original of which is in the possession of Baron Liebermann, of Berlin, is very interesting. Maternal love and solicitude and childish curiosity have never been more happily expressed than in the three figures assisting at the bath of the last born. The engraving has been intrusted to Fried. Ludy, of Berlin, and, judging from the large number of subscriptions already received, his work is fully appreciated. "Daniel in the Lion's Den," and "Circe and the Companions of Ulysses," after Briton Riviere, are two noble companion works, the first being engraved by C. G. Lewis and the latter by F. Stacpoole. The prophet stands with his back toward us, his arms bound behind him, the beasts crouching and sideling and groveling in front, with the exception of one which, with head erect, stares at the man in mute surprise. Daniel's face we cannot see, but his attitude expresses calm courage and reliance on a power that has never yet forsaken him. The various attitudes and expressions of the animals are depicted with wonderful power and felicity, and on them, of course, rests the chief interest of the composition. The companion work represents the adventure which befell the followers of Ulysses with the enchantress Circe, who lured them to her palace and changed them into swine.

All were transformed, their voice, shape, face divine,
And their smooth hair rose bristling into swine!
But with the changes of their outward frame
Changed not their soul, their sense remained the same.

Circe is seated on the ground, her face partially hidden from us, and the swinish multitude grovel before her, some of them with a most curious and skillfully suggested human expression. One has crept so close to the enchantress that he has grasped the hem of her robe in his mouth, and is looking up at her with a drunken leer in his piggish eyes. The same variety and strength of expression are observed here as in the other picture, though both are somewhat deficient in indicating texture and color.

Among the less notable works are photographs of Cabanel's "Margaret," with a well-designed emblematic frame; Havers' "Dot and Carry One;" Erskine Nicol's "Steady!" and George A. Holmes' "Can You Talk?" [illegible] a baby putting this question to a grave and noble looking dog. An etching of Miss Thompson's, "Roll-call," will soon be on view.

NOTES.

A number of spurious works purporting to be by Carpeaux are in existence.

The entire collection of studio furniture, paintings, engravings, &c., belonging to the late Oliver Stone, will be sold by Leavitt & Co., on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

A large collection of paintings belonging to Mr. John Snedecor, comprising specimens of Vibert, Hubner, Simoni, F. E. Church, Guy, Eastman Johnson, J. G. Brown, and others, will be sold at No. 1,229 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on 16th and 17th inst., by Mr. Robert Somerville.

Statuettes of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the revivalists, have been prepared, and will be for sale, we believe, the present week. The statuettes, which are the work of Mr. Fritz Kaldenberg, are about eight inches high, and represent the originals as they appear when about to address an audience. They are excellent likenesses.

It is announced that the long-lost "Madonna with the Child," of Vandyck, of which countless copies exist in various parts of Europe, has at last been discovered in the original. The picture has formed the altar-piece to the chapel of an obscure German cloister, and was found there by the Flemish painter Georg Van Haanen. After slight restoration it is now to be seen entirely uninjured and in its pristine condition.

M. Alma Tadema is exhibiting for a few days at the Cercle Artistque et Littéraire, Brussels, two pictures which he has just finished, representing "An Audience of Agrippa" and the "Death of the First Born." M. Alma Tadema claims, it is stated, £8,000 damages for injury to his articles of vertu sustained by the explosion in the canal in Regent's park last year. Mr. Hepworth Dixon's claim has been paid, but M. Tadema's will be contested.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A LETTER ON POLITICS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have watched with very deep interest the political contest in the United States during the past few months and rejoice in the result. The Republican Party has made many mistakes, but after all I cannot forget that it rescued the nation in its terrible struggle with slavery, that it so far has preserved its credit and honor in the financial world, and that it has originated and carried forward more moral reforms than any other party since the organization of the Government of the United States.

I am pleased at your position on the third-term question, and trust that the Republican Party will nominate a man next season worthy of the high position of President of the United States.

It seems to me that John A. Dix or William M. Evarts would either of them be a good candidate, and if Gov. Tilden succeeds in bringing himself forward as a hard-money Democrat the Republicans should nominate a resident of New-York as their candidate. Either of the men I have named would command the confidence and respect of the great mass of the American people, as well as of the outside world. The Republican Party must not make any more such mistakes as the nomination of Mr. Chandler for a seat in the Cabinet. It must take counsel of its best men and push aside all the Butler class.

I assure you that every American resident in this country will watch the contest with great interest, wishing the honor and integrity and purity of the American Government to be sustained.

You deserve the thanks of the American people for the desperate fight you have made, and the grand victory you have been so instrumental in assisting the Republican Party to win. F. W. G.

OSHAWA, Ontario, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

CITY SEWAGE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The able address of Gen. Viele, delivered at the late convention of the Public Health Association in Baltimore, cannot fail to arrest attention and provoke discussion. He has boldly cut loose from old-time ideas as to house drainage and sewerage, and denounces both systems as dangerous and pernicious. In this City, with its twenty-five thousand tenement-houses, his views ought to have the most careful consideration. To those whose nostrils have been assailed by the offensive and disgusting process of the scavenger of the period, the hope of a remedy foreshadowed in this instructive address will be hailed with delight. Gen. Viele says in effect that it is the imperative duty of either the National, State, or Municipal Government in this country to adopt a substitute for the old and offensive methods of scavenging. He commends the pneumatic system, heretofore successfully and economically employed in Europe, and declares that "it is due to the position we occupy as a civilized and intelligent people that this system should be substituted for the present defective and dangerous method of removing excremental refuse." Will not our excellent and progressive Board of Health inaugurate this reform? It has already been established in Boston, Baltimore, and Washington, and there seems no sufficient reason for the failure to enforce the same system in this City. While recognizing the fact that our sanitary authorities have greatly mitigated the evils of the old system, they are pledged in their published reports to still further improvement. In their last annual report they characterize "the system of scavenging now in vogue in this City as utterly unworthy of the age," and refer to its evils as tending to create, or seriously aggravate, certain low forms of fever and other dangerous diseases. Will the board hesitate to give practical form to the views it has officially promulgated?

CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Kenyon College, Ohio, is without a head. Rev. John Cotton Smith has declined to become its President.

Oberlin College, Ohio, according to the catalogue for 1875–6, has 1,216 students, of whom 648 are gentlemen and 568 ladies.

The new register of Cornell contains 489 names, of which 10 are post-graduates, 81 Seniors, 102 Juniors, 128 Sophomores, and 178 Freshmen. Yale has 252 Freshmen.

Reference has frequently been made in this journal to the overcrowding of the professions in this country. Here, it appears, we have one lawyer to 879 inhabitants, while in fortunate Prussia there is only one to 12,000 inhabitants.

The public library at Haverhill, Mass., to found which Hon. E. J. M. Hale donated $30,000 and a lot worth $20,000, provided the citizens contributed $30,000, was formally dedicated on the 11th inst. The edifice is an elegant one, and with the books cost $100,000.

Recently the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania decided to create yearly ten free scholarships in the Towne Scientific School, to be given for competitive examination among the pupils of the public schools of Philadelphia. The scholarships are tenable for four years.

L'Annotatore, of Rome, mentions as an example of true and well-considered philanthropy that a charitable society of Fabrians has lately offered to lend the sum of 47,000 francs, for ten years, at the almost nominal interest of two per cent. per annum, to any one who will give proper security, for the establishment of one or more industrial establishments especially calculated to benefit the poorer classes.

The Russian Minister of Education states that there were, in 1873, 22,635 primary schools, with 933,000 scholars, in that empire, of whom 748,866 were boys and only 185,034 girls; by adding the Sunday-schools, the numbers were increased to 22,758 schools with 942,487 pupils. The total population of the empire being 75,000,000, it appears that there is only an average of one school for 3,294 inhabitants, and an average of one pupil for 79 inhabitants. The Minister is justly dissatisfied with such a result, and urges very strongly the necessity of increasing the number of normal schools to reinforce the small body of teachers. It seems that for the whole of this immense empire there were in 1873 only forty-five normal schools, which furnished 269 teachers.

PERSONAL.

We regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Richard Grant White. He has been in some little danger, but is now better, although unable for the present to attend to business or correspondence. His numerous friends will earnestly wish him a speedy recovery.

NOTES FROM ITALY.

THE PLANS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO KING VICTOR EMANUEL — THE RELATIONS WITH FRANCE—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN—POPE PIUS AND HIS CARDINALS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Oct. 25, 1875.

After being talked about for two years the visit of Emperor William to King Victor Emanuel has been made, and the Italians are asking what is to come next. Italy must have a strong ally to lean upon; and even among sentimentalists, who give cordial embraces, light lamps, dance and drink, and bow the guests out with obsequious smiles, there is no fact of the situation than this more profoundly felt. Every Italian knows that either France or Germany, left to have her own way, could overrun Italy in six weeks. There is no military barrier yet raised that could resist the onward sweep of the disciplined hosts of the great warlike nations. The Italian Government, as it actually exists, finds it hard to give up France. There are memories of damages received, and fears of possible damages to come, but there are also recollections cherished of great good shaken out upon Italy—the peril of the shock of wars to which France gave the first impulse. If the French nation wishes in the future to be the friend of Italy, an opportunity is offered by which great help may be given to the cause of progress in both countries. But no possible advantage can come either to one or the other if it allows itself to become the instrument of the Papacy to carry Roman Catholic Europe back to the degrading vassalage of a past which it is the visible design of Providence shall never be revived.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHURCH.

It is the duty of Italy as soon as she is well assured that there is no more danger of being overrun by enemies, to go straight on and carry out her plan of reform; freeing the civil power from the Church, giving the clergy the liberty to marry, and the parishes that wish to exercise that privilege, the right to select their own priests. As the fact exists at present, the Government has not the courage to execute the Civil Marriage law which Parliament has voted; such is still the dread of the anathemas of the Vatican. The Ministry, which has had for some time, the responsible charge of directing the policy of the nation has been regarded with favor in this correspondence for a variety of reasons. It may lean more than we would like to see it toward the Pope and his party, influenced by the vain hope of bringing about at last a reconciliation. There was a time when we believed such an event possible, but that time is past, and a feeling or persuasion is growing which regards as neither practicable nor desirable such an ending of the controversy. The Vatican will yield nothing, and obstinately insists upon a complete submission of the Italian party as a condition of peace. It must be said in praise of the Government that while it shows a conciliatory spirit toward its deadly antagonist, it is liberal, and in sympathy with every form of progress. That it has made, and continues to make, great blunders, is every day apparent. But what Government does not make blunders, and who is there among human agents that makes a ridiculous claim to infallibility except the Pope? The Ministry is conservative, and it must be admitted that it is so to a degree in a good sense. The time is not favorable for the trial of hazardous experiments. The walls of a great structure must rise slowly, and it is much easier to throw down than to build up. The Italian Government must go on, if it wishes to strengthen itself, for it cannot go back. Demands are now made which must be met; not inconsiderately and with haste, but moderately and as may safely be permitted by the exigencies of the situation. The Government must go on if it wishes to preserve the sympathies which it has won in the past dozen years from powerful advanced nations. Thus the position is distinctly defined—to go back with Spain and the Vatican, or forward with the great Anglo-American and German races, which give to Italy a warm grasp of the hand. The controversy is yet far from being ended. Indeed, it is but just begun, and the situation is full of perils and of hopes.

THE GERMAN RESIDENTS.

Returning to the subject of the visit of the Emperor William, the Germans here are a good deal exalted, and most of them have run off to be present at the kissing and hand-shaking at Milan. It is to be hoped that those who have been distinguished for the simplicity of their habits and the unassuming good sense of their bearing will not fall into the vain weakness which has done so much to damage the credit of the French. But human nature is human nature, and we are all called upon to keep strict watch and guard upon our conduct as members of nationalities to which, in these latter years, an unusual degree of good fortune has been vouchsafed.

THE POPE AND HIS SUCCESSORS.

As for the Pope, he has kept quiet for nearly a week, and has offered us no text for a critical or polemical paragraph. The clerical journals have done a great deal of scolding, for the visit of the German Emperor is not at all to their minds. They endeavor to diminish its importance with a slur, and something dreadful is to happen because matters are allowed to go on as they do. Sometimes they return to tell us that the Russian bear is to give Europe a terrible scratch, and the blood that runs is to seal the triumph of the Pope. Of late a good deal of fellow-feeling has been shown for Mohammedans, and the past week his Holiness has received a letter, written in a high-flown style, from the yellow Sovereign of Sovereigns of Persia. It is printed in the Catholic newspapers, and has inspired worshipful admiration among those who spend a good part of their lives in burning incense before the shrine of one or another pagan deity. The Holy Father has cause enough for affliction within the limits of his own household. Nearly as fast as he makes new Cardinals others drop off by death, and Cardinal Vitelleschi, one of those most recently clothed with the scarlet, is the last one added to the list of those taken away. Pius IX. has already buried more than a hundred, part of them created by his predecessors, and the rest named by himself since he came into office.

Of the Cardinals resident at Rome, there are several of advanced age; but whether old or young, there are none of good condition who take better care of their health. The Pope himself, with great confidence in the robustness of his constitution, is the one who is often the most reckless of exposure and disposed to run risks to show his companions how far he dares go, when he is surrounded by a group in his garden walks. The Cardinals take their exercise on the new Via Appia, which is paved all the way to Albano. They go out in plain carriages, and descend upon the road for a walk at the distance of several miles from the city. There any one who has the taste has opportunity to admire their red stockings.

It is said that an eccentric Englishman was here two or three years ago with a proposition—money in hand—to buy up the Pope's gilded bauble of a carriage, with the scarlet and gold equipages of several of the Cardinals. The story ran that the object was to make a parade of them in a public procession in the streets of London, and then lay them up as curiosities in Mme. Tussaud's fantastical museum. He used the argument that they would never be needed any more here, and a liberal compensation would be made, which would be so much contributed to the revenues of the Church for useful purposes. If the proposal was really made, we can readily suppose that it was angrily dismissed as an indignity offered to the official pride of the college of the *porporati*. For the rest, the chariots of the Cardinals are now and then hauled out into the courts of their palaces to give them an airing and to allow the upholsterers to see to it that the worms do not eat up the gorgeous velvet linings. These children of Israel of the Vatican, wandering in their desert of marble decoration, fresco-painting, and good living, only need to loll once more in their coaches, with the Romans prostrate in the road, to have revived the old sensations of proud complacency or satisfied vanity.

A FAVORITE ACTOR'S MISFORTUNE.

GEORGE L. FOX LOSING HIS MIND—THE CAUSES OF HIS UNFORTUNATE CONDITION.

In the acting of George L. Fox, who has for so many years been a New-York favorite, there has been for a considerable time past a change which is apparent to those who have only seen him a few times, while to his friends and to those who have been accustomed to see him frequently, his stage performances are mournful instead of mirthful. It is a sad fact that he has entirely lost the wonderful pantomimic ability which characterized him for years, and that his career has come to a most melancholy end. A paragraph appeared some weeks ago, which went the rounds of the press, that Mr. Fox had been stricken with paralysis of the face. The disease was attributed to the cosmetics and ointments which he has used during his professional career for the purpose of keeping the muscles and skin of the face mobile. In these preparations bismuth was said to be a prominent ingredient, and to this drug was attributed the mischief. This story, although contradicted, was true, although the affection of the optic nerve which accompanies or is a part of the paralysis, was, it is said, produced by an entirely different cause. The statement is made by one of Mr. Fox's most intimate friends that while he was playing in a Western city some months ago he met with a curious accident. In the production of what is called the Freedman's Bureau he received a violent blow on the nose. In the scene a number of negro boys jump from the inside of a bureau near which the clown stands. Mr. Fox was standing rather nearer the bureau than usual, and the last boy who jumped out, was a substitute, and larger than the one whom Fox expected to see. The boy in jumping struck his head against Mr. Fox's nose, fairly driving it in so as to strain the optic nerve. The blow felled him to the ground, and he has not yet recovered from its effect.

Within a month there have appeared symptoms which have developed into a marked case of softening of the brain, and there is no doubt that the fine mind of the actor is now a wreck.

Mr. Fox has been under medical treatment for a considerable time, and the physicians who have attended him have unanimously declared that his principal necessity was rest. They think that if he can be kept from the stage, and be induced to live quietly and keep himself free from excitement for a short time, the paralysis of his face may be successfully treated with electricity, and a chance of his recovery from the more serious affection of the brain may be reasonably hoped for.

This rest, however, Mr. Fox resolutely refuses to take. He is self-willed, and no way of keeping off the stage, except absolute force, has been left untried, but all means employed have proved unavailing. His principal delight is in the theatre, and, although obliged to go to and from his Brooklyn home in a carriage, he is more punctual in his attendance than any other member of the troupe. He arrives frequently three or four hours before his presence is necessary and spends his time in conversation with the employes of the theatre.

Of his eccentricities on the stage countless stories are told, and all are plainly indicative of the condition of his mind. For a considerable time it has been deemed necessary to have another actor on the wings, ready dressed for the part, to go on the stage at a moment's notice in case Mr. Fox should altogether break down, or should become so eccentric as to absolutely necessitate his removal. No such occasion has yet occurred, although it was hourly expected, and several times there has been a narrow escape from an utter breaking down. On one occasion during the past week, Mr. Fox came before the curtain between the acts and, bursting into tears, began an incoherent speech to the audience, but, by orders of the management, the orchestra began to play and drowned his words.

The peculiarities which have marked his appearance on the stage have been attributed by lenient audiences to a too free use of stimulants, and in this way Mr. Fox has received censure which does not justly belong to him. The fact is, that without the constant use of stimulants, it would be impossible for him to go through his part at all, and consequently he has recourse to them, but the eccentricities are in spite of and not in consequence of the stimulants.

On one occasion, about a week ago, Mr. Fox came to the theatre feeling unusually well. He conversed with his old manner, and when he appeared on the stage he surprised everybody with the unwonted spirit and excellence of his performance. Those who saw him said that he played as he did years ago. This went on until, during the last interval between the acts, when Mr. Fox, who was smoking a cigar and delighting all around him with his apparent recovery, had some difficulty with a member of the troupe in regard to an occurrence some two or three days before. In consequence of this conversation he became greatly excited, and after talking for a few minutes he went to his dressing-room and, washing the chalk from his face, he took off his stage costume and dressing himself in his plain clothes was about to leave the theatre. It was done so quickly that when the call boy went to notify him of the beginning of the last act he was ready to leave. He appeared completely taken by surprise, and said, "Why, the play is over," and on being told that it was not, he insisted that he was right. Being at length convinced, his toilet was again made in haste, and he appeared in time to take his part in the last act.

His strange behavior is not confined to the stage, but manifests itself in nearly everything that he does. A few days ago it is stated that he went to one of the most prominent Broadway dry-goods establishments in company with his wife. He insisted while there, and in spite of Mrs. Fox's remonstrances, on making a number of purchases of articles for which he had no need. After he had bought and paid for the goods he seemed considerably excited, and when the salesman asked whither he should send the packages, Mr. Fox said that he would carry them with him. The salesman told him that the packages would be bulky, and that he would send them home for him. Mr. Fox's excitement increased, and evidently fearing that he would not get the goods he insisted that they be tied up in such packages as he could carry and he would take them himself. This was at length done, and he carried the packages away.

At another time he is said to have called at a prominent jeweler's store and tried to buy a gold-headed cane studded with diamonds and costing several thousand dollars. In this instance the irrational condition of the customer was so evident that the salesman, with delicate tact, managed to turn the conversation, and Mr. Fox afterward left the store perfectly satisfied, but without the cane.

John Duff, the Manager of the Olympic Theatre, at which Mr. Fox was performing previous to his Summer trip, was visited by a TIMES reporter last evening, and questioned in regard to the sad occurrence. Mr. Duff stated that Mr. Fox was in sound mental condition while at the Olympic Theatre. He was, however, much overworked during his trip. He also had a paralytic stroke while in Boston, which permanently injured one side of his face, and undoubtedly affected him seriously. These things, said Mr. Duff, taken in connection with his weak physical organization, have combined to work against him. The calamity has come on gradually, and has been noticeable ever since his return from his Summer trip. He contracted a stutter in his speech which was unusual to him, and he has been very weak. He could hardly stand upright, and would stagger about even when nerved to his work on the stage. He has been kept under the influence of stimulants, and for several days of the last week a doctor has been stationed at the wings in Booth's Theatre, ready for an emergency. His health has failed very much. There is in his case a softening of the brain, arising from the generally debilitated condition of his system. It has been stated that this is due to the bismuth used by him to color his face while acting the part of clown. This, Mr. Duff thought, was not the case, as the English clowns were accustomed to use the substance, and did not suffer from its effects. Mr. Fox expressed his intention of going on with his performances, in the endeavor to finish his engagement, as long as his strength would hold out. After finishing his engagement at Booth's, Mr. Fox was to go to Boston, Baltimore, and other places. These, it is believed, he will have to forego, and all his engagements will probably have to be canceled.

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM NEW-YORK

THE AMOUNT FOUR TIMES GREATER THAN THE NEW-ENGLAND RECEIPTS—ILLINOIS LEADING THE EMPIRE STATE BY $2,395,745—OTHER SHOWINGS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 14, 1875.

Nearly two hundred pages of tables are appended to the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the receipts from each specific source of revenue. From the creation of the Internal Revenue Bureau to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, the annual receipts from the State of New-York were largely in excess of those received from any other State. During the past two years Illinois has led the column, paying $237,358 more than was paid by New-York in 1874, and $2,395,745 more in 1875. The total receipts from New-York State for the year were $15,200,898. This amount is four times greater than the entire amount received from the six New-England States during the same period. The receipts from New-York were made up from the following sources:

Spirits	$3,237,569 84	Banks and bankers	$1,125,185 59
Fermented liquors	2,974,160 25	Penalties	22,297 98
Tobacco and cigars	7,633,351 40	Miscellane'us	207,643 28

Last year sixteen States paid each over one million dollars, as follows:

Illinois	$17,627,669	California	$2,983,595
New-York	15,200,898	Maryland	2,755,845
Ohio	14,656,295	Wisconsin	2,720,868
Kentucky	9,022,636	Massachusetts	2,670,491
Virginia	7,659,640	New-Jersey	2,362,478
Pennsylvania	6,149,954	Michigan	1,930,506
Indiana	4,650,883	North Carolina	1,629,994
Missouri	4,591,857	Iowa	1,040,064

The aggregate amount paid by the six New-England States was $3,988,810 73. The following amounts were paid by the several States:

Maine	$107,262	Massachusetts	$2,670,491
New-Hampshire	298,813	Rhode Island	231,767
Vermont	58,252	Connecticut	622,226

The First Collection District of New-York paid $3,722,678, which is but a half million below the aggregate amount paid by all the New-England States. The largest amount paid by one collection district was paid by the First District of Illinois, the amount being $7,839,299, which is in excess of the individual amounts paid by all the States except Illinois, New-York, Ohio, and Kentucky. The aggregate amount received from internal revenue since the creation of the bureau was $2,085,609,186, which is only $33,788,025 short of the aggregate of the national debt on Nov. 1. More than one-half of this amount was paid by five States, as follows:

New-York	$434,381,464	Illinois	$168,404,037
Pennsylvania	209,676,560	Massachu'tts	165,430,576
Ohio	199,563,971		

The largest amount received in any one year was in 1866, when the receipts aggregated $310,906,984. The extent to which internal taxes have been reduced by legislation since 1866 will be appreciated by comparison of the amount above stated with the amount received during the last fiscal year, the difference being over two hundred million dollars.

HOW TO CIVILIZE THE INDIANS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMISSIONER SMITH—THE PURCHASES SHOULD BE MADE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT—WHAT OF THE BLACK HILLS?—INDIANS IN THE STATES SHOULD BE MADE CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. E. P. Smith, will be important by reason of its recommendations. The dealings of the Government with the Sioux, made prominent by the Red Cloud investigation and the gold discoveries in the Black Hills, will have special discussion.

The Commissioner will recommend that, in order to avoid any possibility or suspicion of fraudulent transactions in the administration of Indian affairs, and that the bureau may be made more of an educational and civilizing instrument, as much business as possible be taken away from it. He will recommend the abolition of the contract system, and that all purchases be made by the War Department; that the purchases of clothing, tents, farming and household utensils, cattle and horses, be made by the Quartermaster's Department, and be transported under the direction of that department to the post; there inspected by officers of the Army appointed for the purpose, and delivered into the agent's hands, whose duty shall be simply to attend to their distribution; that the food be distributed in the same way after purchase through the Commissary Department. His reasons for these recommendations are that the relations between the Indians and the agents under the present system are such that it makes the agent seem responsible for the quality of the food, and the Indians are so prone to complain and find fault that the agent loses his moral influence over them.

The Black Hills are treated of at length. The Commissioner relates the history of the visit of the Sioux Indians here last Spring, and the failure of the commission appointed to treat with them for the relinquishment of the Black Hills. He refers to the fact that there are 1,000 or more miners already in the Sioux country, or on their way there, even in the face of the most stringent prohibitory orders from the military authorities, and a number of miners are organized into an association for mutual protection and have adopted laws and regulations; have staked out and reserved claims, in the rights in which they expect hereafter to be protected by the Government. In this complication the Commissioner thinks there is only one alternative for the Government: either to increase the military force so as to compel a strict observance of the rights of the Sioux, or to put such restrictions upon the exercise of the large bounty now granted to them by the Government as to procure their assent to the cession of the Black Hills country.

Commissioner Smith thinks the experience of last Summer proves the utter impracticability of keeping American citizens out of a country where gold exists. The occupation of the Hills by the white man is inevitable, but no reason exists for making this an occasion of wrong to the Sioux. If the Sioux were independent and self-supporting, able to demand that hereafter the United States Government should leave them alone in the possession of their own country, and until 1898 of such annuities as the treaty of 1868 guarantees them, there would be a show of wrong, which is not now so clear, in persistently asking for a portion of their country. As the original proprietors of the land and occupants *in perpetuam* by formal contract on the part of the United States, the Sioux would be entitled to be let alone, but the facts are otherwise. They are not capable of self-support, and the withdrawal of the Government rations for a single season would reduce them to starvation or to live by marauding. While the Government continues to appropriate for the maintenance of the Sioux Indians a sum of one and a quarter millions of dollars annually in excess of all amounts stipulated by treaty, the Sioux are not in a condition to ask to be let alone. If the Government is obliged, by considerations of humanity and for the protection of the frontier, to supply the necessities of the Indians, they may properly be asked that the Government shall have an equivalent in gold fields. Cession produced in this manner, Commissioner Smith thinks, would be preferable to a continuation of the present disturbed condition of affairs. The Commissioner will recommend that legislation be sought from Congress, offering a full equivalent for the country lying between the north and south forks of the Cheyenne River, in Dakota, and for the relinquishment of whatever rights the Sioux may have to the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming, and on the condition that the bounty of the Government in food to these Indians be part of the consideration; and that they be made fully aware that any further receipt of rations by them would be held by the Government to be an acceptance of the terms offered.

The Commissioner will recommend strongly the expulsion of all those persons known as "squaw men"—the white husbands of squaws—from the Indian reservations, and the removal of the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies to the Missouri River. He will also recommend that the Indians be compelled to labor in return for the rations given them by the Government. To obtain these results three things must be done, and Commissioner Smith recommends: First—To increase appropriations for the next two years in order to pay expenses of removal. These appropriations after two years, the Commissioner thinks, may be steadily lessened until they cease altogether. Second—The Commissioner thinks that, to secure these objects, there must be a hearty co-operation of the War Department. Third—In order to afford a suitable location for the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, the removal of the Ponca Indians from their present reservations, which is in the Sioux country, will be necessary. The Poncas can be consolidated with the Omahas, a kindred tribes on the reservation of the latter in Nebraska, and they have already consented to the removal.

The reports of the agents on the river that have been received at the office indicate that it is possible to civilize the Sioux, provided a suitable country can be found for their occupation and the Government and its agents can be patient. At the Cheyenne Agency bands of Indians who, three years ago, were as intractable and impatient of labor as Spotted Tail and his immediate followers now are, have been induced to erect log houses and open farms to such an extent that the agent is able to report a large number of Indian families living in houses like civilized people, a large number of male Indians who are laboring at civilized pursuits with their own hands, and a large proportion of the Indian children in schools.

The Commissioner will recommend that all Indians living within the limits of the organized States be transferred to the care of those States and the bureau be relieved of them. He gives the following reasons for this recommendation: These Indians are becoming civilized to a great degree and will soon make attempts to become citizens. They cannot be classified with the wild Indians and the same system of government and treatment does not apply to both. He thinks the States can care for them with less expense and with greater benefit to the Indians than if they remained under the care of the General Government.

There are in New-York, in round numbers, 6,000 Indians on reservations forty miles long and from one to five miles wide; in Wisconsin, about 7,000 Indians on vast reservations; in Michigan, 8,000; in Minnesota, 6,000. In each of these States Indians own property enough, which, if judiciously managed, would educate them all, and would leave them farms and town sites, &c.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

THE CONFLICT OF OPINION ON THE 3.65 BONDS BETWEEN MR. PRATT AND HIS DEPUTY—LETTER OF THE DEPUTY EXPLAINING HIS OPINION AND TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The following letter from C. S. Fairchild, Attorney General elect, will appear in the *Argus* to-morrow morning:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1875.

To Hon. Daniel Pratt, Attorney General:

DEAR SIR: I learn that you have recently given an opinion to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, in which you hold that officers of savings banks may invest the funds of their banks in what are known as "District of Columbia 3 65-100 bonds."

This opinion reverses the instructions which have been given by the Banking Department to the savings banks of this State, in pursuance of the opinion of the Attorney General's office, as given by myself on the 26th of July last. Usually the fact that the chief of a department had overruled the opinion of his subordinate would be of neither public nor private moment; but as the questions involved in your opinion are of grave public importance, and as I expect to become Attorney General on the 1st of January next, silence should not lend apparent assent on my part to this new rule of the office, and thus mislead savings bank officers as to the course which will be taken by the Attorney General's Department in this matter during my term. Should they now invest in these securities, they might with justice complain that I had given no notice of my intention. The fact that yourself and other eminent lawyers have given opinions in favor of the right of investment, by savings banks, in these securities, of course casts great doubt upon the soundness of the contrary opinion, before giving which I saw that there were many arguments which could be made on the other side. While my confidence in my own opinion is impaired by your own and the opinions of other lawyers, yet my doubts are not removed. A question so grave as this should not be determined by the opinions of lawyers, however able they may be, when it is possible to get the decision of a judicial tribunal. The ruling of the Attorney General's office should be rigorously conservative upon a question which involves the safety of the savings of so many of our people. The debate in the House of Representatives on Feb. 2, 1875, shows that at that time the status of these bonds was at least deemed doubtful by Congress, and the fact that the opinions of so many lawyers have been sought upon this subject by those who wish to raise the market price of these securities, proves that there is now doubt in the public mind upon the same subject.

Those who hold these bonds evidently wish to secure the powerful interest and influence of the savings banks of this State, to the end that the next Congress may be induced to take such action as will remove all uncertainty from their purchases, and will practically secure the assumption by the United States of these bonds, which were issued to pay the old creditors of the District of Columbia. Congress should, however, first remove the doubt. The United States should first assume the District of Columbia debt. When this is done the savings of our people may be safely invested in these securities—not before. Should the next Congress assume these bonds for the United States their price will rise, if not it will fall. Thus these securities are now speculative. Savings banks buy bonds for investment, not speculation. Should the action of Congress raise the price of the bonds, the savings bank depositors will gain nothing in revenue. Speculators will profit. Should Congress not act, the security of deposits in the banks holding these bonds would be impaired. There have been recent examples of the evil of investments by savings banks in questionable and speculative securities. Greater caution than ever is needed now on the part of both State and bank officers in the execution of their trusts for the depositors in savings banks.

Before savings banks are encouraged to invest their funds in District of Columbia 3 65-100 bonds, the exact position of these bonds should be settled, if not by the action of Congress, then by some competent judicial tribunal.

Therefore I shall deem it my duty to take such steps after the 1st of January next as shall secure an early decision of the Court of Appeals on this subject. I regret that these considerations make it necessary for me, as my only mode of giving notice of my intention in this matter, to resign my office of Deputy Attorney General, in which I have received from yourself so much personal kindness; but I think it my duty so to do, and I hereby tender to you my resignation, to take effect immediately.

I will gladly give any aid in my power to whoever you may appoint as my successor, if you shall wish me to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.

NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—The arrangements for the National Railroad Convention to be held here on the 23d inst. are very nearly completed. All the necessary Commissioners have been appointed, and their work is well under way. At a meeting of the General Committee last night a resolution was adopted declaring that St. Louis does not ask or claim the eastern terminus of the proposed Southern Transcontinental Railroad, but she does ask that the building of the road shall be secured to some suitable point within the territorial limits of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, or the Indian Territory. She will trust to her commercial and geographical position, and to the intelligence and enterprise of her citizens, to secure such connections as may be desirable.

THE LABOR "REFORMERS."

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 14.—The New-England Labor Reform League held a convention in this city to-day. A series of resolutions was adopted denunciatory of all political parties, creeds, and faiths; asserting that all legislation in this country tends not to protect persons and property, but to promote the interests of speculative robbery. A large number of speakers addressed the convention and dark hints of revolution and secret military organizations among the laboring men, were thrown out. One speaker asserted that men were drilling in Chicago, and the people need not be surprised to find that city in ashes some morning, other cities to be similarly served. Tramps were lauded as honest men, the Saviour himself having been one. The convention failed to hit upon any remedy for the alleged disorders, and adjourned subject to call.

A WRETCHED BUSINESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Pray permit a little plain truth to destroy the romance with which Zeno Burnham in his published statement attempts to justify his late murderous assault by speaking of "his wife" and his "little girl."

Zeno Burnham's lawful wife resides at No. 121 West Eleventh street, and her name is Catherine Wilkes Burnham. She has four grown men children. His mock-auction claims upon me establish no other relationship between us than that of a swindler and the victim of a fraudulent marriage. His "little girl" is another mock-auction device, as this child is the illegitimate offspring of a poor servant girl, protected by me out of charity, and now paraded by him to the reporters to excite false sympathy.

The romance of a "deserted husband" and "miserable father" is thus dispelled by the simple facts, easily susceptible of proof, that Zeno Burnham never was my husband, and I never had a child.

SUNDAY, Nov. 14, 1875. "M. H. B."

THE BURNED STEAMER.

MAIL ACCOUNTS OF THE DISASTER.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF WACO AT GALVESTON—HOPELESS SEARCH FOR THE PASSENGERS AND CREW.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Nov. 10.

At about 1 o'clock Monday night, as near as can be ascertained from various sources of information, the Mallory steam-ship City of Waco, which arrived in the outer roads at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon from New-York, took fire and burned to the water's edge. At 12 o'clock yesterday she went down out of sight. The wind at the time the fire broke out was blowing a gale from the south-east, and the passengers and crew, excepting such as may have perished in the flames, it is supposed and hoped, put off in the ship's boat or boats, of which there were four, besides a life-raft. From the south-east the wind went round into the north during the morning yesterday, and if the boats were afloat with their human freight the general opinion is that they could not make headway against the wind, and while the wind was from the east they dare not attempt to make the beach on account of the heavy seas. On the other hand, there are those who think it possible the boats could have easily made Bolivar Point.

A reporter of the *News* repaired to the office of the Mallory agent in this city, Capt. J. N. Sawyer, and while there learned that the first mate of the Fusi-Yama, an English steamer which lay a quarter of a mile to the westward of the City of Waco, had reported to his captain, G. O. Hayward, who is in the city, that a boat or raft with people aboard passed his vessel about three o'clock yesterday morning going westward. He could not say whether there were other boats besides the one he saw. The sea, he reported, was running very high at the time, and small craft could only submit to the mercy of the elements and drift before the wind. Capt. Sawyer, as soon as he heard yesterday morning of the disaster, dispatched carriages east and west in search of the boats, and to look out for them in case they made the shore. At a late hour last night all expeditions had returned with no tidings of the crew or passengers of the ill-fated steamer.

Capt. Wolff, one of the best pilots in these waters, was aboard the City of Waco when she took fire. Capt. S. P. Greenman, commander of the vessel, an old seaman, and fully acquainted with the Gulf coast, was also on board. It is thought that if the life-boats started fairly they will be successfully managed by these experienced seamen, though, on the other hand, there are difficulties to be met that no human power can surmount. The north wind that prevailed all day yesterday drove them further out to sea, as it was not possible for light craft to made headway against it.

The City of Waco, Capt. S. P. Greenman, arrived Monday, and lay in the offing, just off the outer bar. She was preparing to unload, and the passengers would have come ashore yesterday. She cost $247,000; tonnage, 1,486, and was about half insured. She is a total loss. This is her twenty-first trip. She was finished in the latter part of 1873, at Chester, Penn., by John Roach, and was one of the finest vessels of the line.

The cause that led to her taking fire cannot be learned till some one aboard of her at the time can be seen. Seamen with whom the reporter conversed think it possible she was struck by lightning; but this is merely a conjecture.

The *News* dispatched reporters, one west along the gulf beach, and one seaward, with a rescuing party on the Buckthorn. They returned after dark last night. The reporter who was sent along the gulf shore on horseback returned to the city after a day's jaunt, with no tidings of the missing passengers and crew of the ill-fated steamer. After riding twenty miles along the beach, down the island, and inquiring of the people he met on the way, he only saw a barrel which was being slowly washed ashore, some nineteen miles from the city, and a shoe such as is worn by a sailor, which was also coming ashore through the action of the water. The wind was blowing strongly off shore, and it was utterly impossible for a small boat to have made a landing on the island after 1 o'clock P. M. There were several teams on the Gulf beach during the day, several of which went nearly to the end of the island, but they all reported no signs of the wreck, save those mentioned above. A German, whose name the reporter could not learn, stated that he saw a small boat with a "leg of mutton" sail, going to the westward early this morning, but he, not knowing of the loss of the steamer, did not pay particular attention to it. There were no signs of any bodies being washed ashore as far as the reporter went and as far as he could hear from, and the most careful examination was made of every floating object during the entire distance traversed by him. The lighter Maddox was also out most of the day, but returned late at night with no tidings of the Waco's people. Capt. Scrimgeour, Best, and Sabels made two trips out in the pilot-boat Eclipse yesterday, but could learn nothing. They report having seen the foremast of the Waco. It was floating westward, and had the lower yard and gaff attached. The Morgan steamship Clinton arrived from Indianola about 6 o'clock last evening. Capt. Talbot states that he saw no signs of the missing ones.

CRUISE OF THE BUCKTHORN.

The steam-lighter Buckthorn, Capt. Wilson, left Labadie's Wharf at 11:45 yesterday forenoon in search of boats, rafts, or passengers and crew that might have escaped from the burning steamer City of Waco. The party was in charge of Capt. Irwin, and comprised Capt. Stephens, of the ship Progress; Capt. Greenough, of the bark Edward McDowell; Capt. Blair, of the bark Nellie May; Mr. Brown, agent of the New-York underwriters, and a representative of the *News*. The first sight of the burning vessel was obtained as the Buckthorn rounded the point near the hospital, but nothing was to be seen but a cloud of smoke and the dim outlines of the ship, as the wind would for the moment dispel the smoke. At 12:10, when near the breakwater at the east end of the island, a dense cloud of smoke was seen to envelop the ill-fated steamer, and when the obscurity was somewhat dispelled by the wind not a vestige of the ship was to be seen. She had sunk almost instantly, going down by the stern, but from what immediate cause must forever remain one of the mysteries of the sea. The Buckthorn, on nearing the bar, encountered a heavy sea, but those who should have known declared that it was comparatively calm as contrasted with that which prevailed during Monday night and early yesterday morning, the result of a gale which prevailed from the east-north-east at the rate of forty miles an hour.

The first vessel approached by the Buckthorn was the Spanish steamer Amboto, at anchor in the roads, but owing to the fact that the wind was high and the sea rough, and that no person on the steamer spoke English, nothing could be ascertained, and the party proceeded to the ship Caledonia, which was lying at anchor a little way to the westward of the steamer. No information could be obtained on the Caledonia, and the cruise was continued. The next vessel spoken was the English steam-ship Fusi-Yama. From the Fusi-Yama it was learned that what they supposed to be a raft had floated by them about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on which they thought they could distinguish a number of persons. They attempted to launch their boats to go to the rescue, but were prevented by something that could not be understood, in consequence of the wind and sea. The steam-ship San Marcos was next approached, where it was learned that the fire on board the City of Waco was first observed about midnight. Nothing unusual was noticed on the unfortunate ship until she appeared wrapped in a sheet of flame, having, in the opinion of the speaker, been struck by lightning, as he could divine no other cause for the sudden and extensive outbreak of the flames. Nothing was seen or heard of any of the boats of the City of Waco by the watch on the San Marcos, which was lying about three miles from the burning boat. Discovering a schooner at anchor some fifteen miles away, the head of the Buckthorn was turned in that direction. The schooner was found to be the Leman, which arrived and anchored about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Nothing could be learned of the boats from the City of Waco. The Leman lies about three miles from the beach and eighteen miles from Galveston. The pilot-boat Eclipse, which was also in search of the boats of the Waco, was spoken, but nothing had been heard. The Buckthorn was then headed for Galveston, returning by a route some two or three miles to the southward of the tack made in the outward run. When some six or eight miles off from the island, about eighteen from the city, something was observed floating on the water that at first bore some resemblance to a raft, but on nearing it it proved to be the foremast of the City of Waco with spars and sail attached. The mast was burned off square and clean, apparently even with the deck. The heavy sea that was running prevented an attempt being made to tow it into port. It is most probable that this mast and spar was what the lookout on the steam-ship Fusi-Yama mistook for a raft as it floated by. The Buckthorn having done all that was possible under the circumstances, returned to her birth, arriving at about 6:45 yesterday afternoon.

FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS.

The sea outside the bar on Monday night was unusually rough, the wind blowing a gale of forty miles an hour from the east-north-east. There were fifteen vessels riding at anchor on the bar when the City of Waco came in and anchored at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Of the fifteen vessels in the roads thirteen of them were directly to the leeward of the position taken by the City of Waco. One of the oldest and most experienced pilots on the coast, Capt. Wolff, had been placed on the vessel, and nothing unusual was observed until, as described by those on the steam-ship San Marcos, the ill-fated vessel appeared to be instantly wrapped in flames. While it would, with the prevailing wind and heavy sea, have been impossible for any of the vessels near to render assistance to the burning steamer, it would have been equally impossible for boats or life-rafts from the City of Waco to have passed the thirteen vessels immediately and directly to the leeward of her without being discovered, if not rescued. The judgment of the experienced seamen who went in search of information yesterday, and of most others with whom we have conversed, is that the catastrophe was so sudden and unexpected, and the destruction so rapid and complete, that it was found impossible to launch a boat or raft from the decks of the doomed ship, and that every soul on board either perished by the flames or went down with the wreck. The Buckthorn will start early this morning on another cruise, and nothing will be neglected that promises to throw any light on the fate of the passengers and crew of the unfortunate vessel.

Following is the passenger list of the steamer City of Waco:

Cabin—Miss Moreling, C. Rogers and wife, H. Meyer, Mrs. Horsley and child, Fannie Heiss, B. Wedemeyer.

Eleven in steerage.

At the close of business hours yesterday the losses to insurance companies were ascertained to be as stated below, but the lists in most cases were not completed:

LOCAL COMPANIES.

Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company:

Baldinger & Son	$976
A. C. Crawford & Son	905
Galveston Gas Co.	72
Flatto & Bro.	1,035
League & Lufkin	417
Robinson & Co.	115
Charles Baehr	343
Somerville & Davis	1,350
Hirsh & Co.	720
Reybaud & Simons	68
Charles Shaper	339
Total	$6,340

Texas Banking and Insurance Company, $8,000; lists not yet made out.

Home Insurance Company:

J. J. Schott	$104
S. W. Sydnor	148
Total	$252

This is their total loss.

Merchants' Insurance Company:

A. H. Belo & Co.	$1,004
Marx & Kempner	2,950
Shwartz & Burgower	355
J. C. Gorham	108
Hitchcock Sons	122
Reinecke & Lossow	77
A. Stein & Co.	172
M. Strickland	85
Total	$4,873

OTHER COMPANIES.

Pacific Company, of New-York, James Sorley, agent; loss, $4,700.

Insurers—E. Engelke, Rosenfield & Barnett, George Smith, G. Lewis, George Seeligson & Co., Heidenheimer Brothers, Wenk Brothers, Sodenthiel Brothers.

Other agents of both local and other companies were visited by the reporter, but stated that they bore no losses by the Waco.

CAPT. THOMAS WOLFE'S BODY TO BE SENT TO CONNECTICUT.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 14.—The remains of Capt. Thomas Wolfe, pilot of the City of Waco, were taken charge of by the Masonic fraternity this morning and conveyed on board the steam-ship State of Texas, to proceed to Mystic, Conn., his former home, for interment.

The steam-tug Buckthorn has been outside today searching for others. One body was found washed ashore on Bolivar Point, which Capt. Irwin states was from the Waco. It having been so long in the water, it was impossible to recognize it.

THE RAW, BLUSTERING WINDS OF WINTER search out the weaknesses of all who are predisposed to lung complaints, and, in consequence, colds, coughs, and bronchial disorders everywhere prevail. Those who have contracted colds should be especially careful, and not imprudently wait until by constant coughing they so irritate and rack their lungs as to bring on themselves a very serious pulmonary affection. Let them rather treat their symptoms rationally, and at once and by the prompt use of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, cure their colds, and heal all accompanying soreness of the chest.—*Advertisement.*

Two Hundred Clergymen!

Dr. COLTON believes he can refer to as many as 200 clergymen in New-York and Brooklyn for the truth that he extracts teeth without pain, and with no ill effects from the gas. Head-quarters, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 571 Broadway, has had a practical experience of fifteen years. It never borrows a reputation by appropriating as reference the names of 600 customers belonging to other parties. No family can afford to be without this protection.

"Stock Speculation" is the Title of a New Book explaining the best method of operating in Wall st. Those who speculate in Puts and Calls should read it. Mailed free by L. W. HAMILTON & CO., No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, a reliable remedy for coughs, hoarseness, &c. 50c. and $1.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—DURANT.—At Yonkers, Nov. 12, at the residence of Allen Taylor, Esq., by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., H. H. TAYLOR, of Yonkers, N. Y., to MARGARET A. DURANT, daughter of Preston Durant, Esq., of Bethel, Conn.

WALKER—HALL.—At St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, 1875, by Rev. William D. Walker, (brother of the groom,) JOHN T. WALKER to AGNES LAWRENCE, daughter of Edward L. Hall, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ASCOUGH.—On Friday, Nov. 12, JOHN D. ASCOUGH, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 171 West 11th st., on Monday 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack.

BENNETT.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, ALBERT H. BENNETT, aged 29 years.

Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d st. and Madison av., Nov. 16, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice.

The members of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to be present at an emergent communication, at the lodge-rooms, Masonic Temple, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12 M., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother A. H. BENNETT. CHAS. F. EMERSON, Master.

W. E. CROFTS, Secretary.

BRUCE.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, at her late residence, No. 89½ Stuyvesant av., Brooklyn, EMMA B., wife of James J. A. Bruce.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. Matthew's P. E. Church, Throop av., near De Kalb av., on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 1 P. M.

BURTIS.—Nov. 13, ARTHUR, only child of Morse and Kate M. Burtis, aged 1 year, 2 months, and 12 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. C. W. Hegeman, No. 149 Washington st., Brooklyn.

DUNN.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, Mrs. MARGARET FOLGER DUNN, in her 62d year.

Funeral services from St. Ann's P. E. Church, (Dr. Gallaudet's,) West 18th st., on Monday, Nov. 15, at 12:30 P. M.

EVERITT.—At Orange, N. J., on 11th inst., ISAAC J. EVERITT, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

HAYES.—On Thursday, the 11th inst, at Newark, N. J., DAVID A. HAYES, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 688 High st., on this day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOOVER.—At Sayville, Long Island, on the 13th inst., Rev. CHARLES HOOVER, aged 74 years.

Funeral service at the Congregational Church in Sayville, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

HOLDEN.—On Sunday morning, the 14th inst., at his late residence, No. 166 Cumberland st., Brooklyn, OLIVER H. HOLDEN, in the 45th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Boston for interment Wednesday, the 17th.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

JACKSON.—At Scarsdale, Westchester County, on Sunday, Nov. 14, suddenly, ALICE A., aged 14 years, 1 month, and 6 days, youngest daughter of William and Mary Ann Jackson.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents at 4 P. M. to-day. On Tuesday, on the arrival of 10:10 A. M. train, carriages will be in waiting at the Grand Central Depot. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MILES.—At Worcester, Mass., the 13th inst., Rev. JAMES B. MILES, D. D.

Funeral services Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the Central Church.

McCARELL.—At Easton, Penn., on Nov. 14, 1875, Mrs. JANE B. McCARELL, widow of the late Dr. McCarell, aged 78 years.

Funeral at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., from the First Associate Reformed Church.

OTTO.—In Stuttgart, Wurtemburg, Oct. 22, GRACE ELIOT, daughter of the late Otmar Otto, of Basle, Switzerland, and grand-daughter of the late Charles Squire.

PHELPS.—Nov. 14, EDWARD W. PHELPS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PURNELL.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 13, MARY E. L. PURNELL, infant daughter of William H. and Mary Purnell, aged four years.

Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 3:30, from the residence of her parents, No. 127 7th st., Williamsburg, Long Island.

ROSENFELD.—At Vienna, Austria, suddenly, Oct. 29, MORTIMER ROSENFELD, second son of Lazarus Rosenfeld, Esq., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHELDON.—At No. 125 East 27th st., Nov. 14, EDITH MAY, daughter of Welcome E. and Hannah M. Sheldon, aged 2 years and 5 days.

Funeral on Monday at 1:30 P. M.

STETSON.—Mrs. JOSEPHINE E. STETSON, on Sunday morning, Nov. 14, at the residence of her parents, of pneumonia, aged 31 years.

Funeral services at No. 5 Madison av. on Tuesday morning, Nov. 16, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SMEDES.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., Nov. 13, after a short illness, HELEN SMEDES.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, Grasmere, on Monday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 11, JULIA T., wife of Isaac W. Smith.

Funeral from her late residence, Monday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

STUDWELL.—At Brooklyn, Friday, Nov. 12, HANNAH MARIA, wife of Dwight Studwell, and daughter of Capt. Charles K. Crocker.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 63 Pineapple st., on Monday the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 308 East 20th st., CHAS. C. SIMPSON, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 13, of scarlet fever, STELLA LOUISA, daughter of Rev. Edward O. and Harriet C. Stevens, aged 3 years, 11 months and 3 days.

TILESTON.—In this City, Nov. 12, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Frank W. Tileston, and only daughter of the late W. I. Crawford, of Bath, Me.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, William V. Tupper, No. 171 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

WHEELOCK.—At Cromwell, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, after a long and painful illness, JAMES A. WHEELOCK.

Funeral on Saturday at 3 P. M.

WELCH.—At Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, Nov. 14, of consumption, RANSOM J., son of James H. and Phœbe M. Welch, aged 18 years.

Funeral services from the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., near 14th st., New-York, on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Interment at Rhinebeck, N. Y.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following expressions of condolence and sympathy were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be engrossed on the minutes:

Whereas, In the death of WILLIAM TILDEN BLODGETT we recognize that the mercantile interest of the City of New-York has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and that art, of which he was a distinguished patron, has lost one of its most appreciative and devoted friends, while the social element of our City will long remember his genial and agreeable manners; and,

Whereas, This board, in an intimate intercourse of fifteen years, have come to know his many excellencies of mind and heart; therefore,

Resolved, In respect to his memory, that we attend his funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

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Sessions of this court are held daily at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, No. 63 William st., and at the office of the Arbitrator, No. 229 Broadway, for the hearing and prompt settlement of controversies, disputes, and matters of difference arising among merchants, shipmasters, and others within the port of New-York.

Parties may submit their controversies to this court whether members of the Chamber of Commerce or not.

Blank forms for the submission of causes and other information may be obtained gratis on application to the Clerk at the rooms of the Chamber.

WM. OLIVER STONE.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, the entire collection of studio furniture, paintings, engravings, belonging to the late Wm. Oliver Stone, Esq., to be sold by auction MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 15 and 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8, 9:30, and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ART!

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, A LARGE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

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TAKE NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HAVING FURNITURE, &c., stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 151 and 168 West 32d st., over one year and storage unpaid, the same will be sold on or about Dec. 17, 1875, at auction to pay storage and other expenses there on.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COMPLETING THE SIXTEENTH VOLUME.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

FOR DECEMBER:

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED,

NOW READY, CONTAINING

1. UP THE THAMES. Second paper. Illustrated. By EDWARD C. BRUCE.
2. SAHARA. Illustrated.
3. NOTES ON THE CHARACTERS OF QUEEN KATHARINE AND CARDINAL WOLSEY IN SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF HENRY VIII. By FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
4. CARMELA. By EMMA LAZARUS.
5. THE COMRADES. Concluded. By SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.
6. MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES. By H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D.
7. BETRAYAL. By SIDNEY LANIER.
8. RISKS. By G. P. LATHROP.
9. BALLADS AND BARDS OF THE UKRAINE. By SARAH B. WISTER.
10. CAMP-FIRE LYRICS. VIII. After sunset. Lake Weelakenebakok. By EDWARD KEARSLEY.
11. THE ATONEMENT OF LEAM DUNDAS. Part IV. By MRS. E. LYNN LINTON.
12. A NIGHT OF ADVENTURES. By FITZEDWARD HALL.
13. MISS WILLARD'S TWO RINGS. By SHERWOOD BONNER.
14. HOUSE-KEEPING IN PARIS. By LUCY H. HOOPER.
15. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP—Tübingen: Ventilation of Public Buildings; Tenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands; Gypsies in England; The Receptions of Washington; Notes.
16. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE NEW VOLUME,

Commencing with the January issue,

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POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway. By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. LYON, WILLIAM HERRING, } Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at same place, on same evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.

GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were made at the Exchange on Saturday, Nov. 13:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 50.11, situate on Delancey street, north side, 25 feet east of Essex street, sold for $14,500 to Gerald Fitzgibbon.

By William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, two three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.11, located on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, one 287.11 and the other 321 feet east of Second avenue, sold for $6,825 apiece to George E. King, plaintiff in the legal action.

By James M. Miller, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, the premises No. 8 Gansevoort street, south side, 211 feet east of Hudson street, embracing a lot 25 by 95, with a three-story brick house upon the front thereof and a three-story brick shop in rear, sold for $10,000 to Edward Coles, Executor, and plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., also by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, five lots, together forming a plot in size 125 by 100, located on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Orchard street, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward; sold for $1,875, to Lewis G. Morris, plaintiff.

The legal sale by Lawrence & Co. of a plot of land on Sedgwick avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, was adjourned to the 17th inst., and the sale by Mr. Kennelly of two houses and lots on West Forty-seventh street, east of Eighth avenue, sine die.

Mr. V. K. Stevenson, Jr., has removed his office from No. 11 to No. 4 Pine street. This change does not affect his branch office, which is still continued on Seventeenth street, Union square.

Messrs. F. G. & C. S. Brown offer at private sale a very desirable property located at Aiken, South Carolina, and are prepared to negotiate with a purchaser on liberal terms.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange during the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 13, was $433,394, as against $369,265, the previous week's figures.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, the following sales, under legal orders and otherwise, are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Nov. 15.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, of twenty-eight lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, the plot running to Ninth avenue. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 102.2, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry A. Root, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Third avenue.

By William Abbott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 243 feet east of Avenue A.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sales of the following valuable City property: One four-story brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, (extension, two stories 20 by 25,) with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 1 East Fifty-third street, north side, 100.6 feet east of Fifth avenue; one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 25 by 60, with lot 85 feet deep, No. 513 Madison avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-third street; eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet east of Madison avenue; three lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twentieth street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth avenue; fifteen lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, north side, 150 feet east of the Grand Boulevard; two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 100 feet west of Fourth avenue; one lot, 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north side, 150 feet west of Fourth avenue; four lots, together in size 100.11 by 100, on Eleventh avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-ninth street; one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 200 feet east of Madison avenue, and one plot, 71.5 by 103.4 by 49.3 by 100, on East Ninety-eighth street, south side, 23.7 feet west of Madison avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Assignee's sale of the premises No. 304 West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 178.4 by 25.2 by 175.6, with a five-story brown-stone-front French-flat house, a two-story frame building, and a four-story brick factory, complete with steam power and machinery, thereon. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 27.5 by 126 by 25.5 by 116, with improvements, on Broadway, south east corner Fifty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, together forming a plot in size 67.9 by 102.2 by 57.1 by 102.8, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street. Also, similar sale, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by half the block, on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 323 feet east of Avenue A.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 23 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Forty-first street.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, south side, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 120 feet east of Seventh avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, two houses, with plot 30.8 by 139.6 by 27.6 by 139.6, Nos. 30 and 32 Oak street, north side, 99.7 feet west of James street.

By Wood & Todd, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. S. Emmet, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward Patterson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 105 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of five lots, each 20 by 100, on Broadway, south-east corner of Shaffer street, Brooklyn.

Wednesday, Nov. 17.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 80, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street. Also similar sale, George A. Black, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also similar sale, Joseph A. Welch, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Twenty-second street, known as lot No. 185 on map of the C. C. Moore property.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street. Also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq. Referee, of one lot, 32.4 by 69.5 by 32 by 63, on Hopper's lane, south side, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 20 by 82.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington av. Also, similar sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.4, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two three-story brick houses with lots, each 25 by 92, Nos. 127 and 129 East Seventeenth street, north side, 107.3 feet east of Irving place. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on West Ninety-fourth street, south side, 325 feet east of Tenth avenue, extending through to Apthorp's lane, having a frontage on the street of 220.4 feet and on the lane of 225.7 feet.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntyre, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 245 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 104.4, on East Eighty-fifth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3 of the Dyckman estate; also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 of the same estate. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 635 by 1,062.6 by 25 by 262.3 by 138.4 by 900 by 453.6 by 129.1 by 25 by 75, on Barretto avenue, west side, fronting also on Beach, Western Bay, and Coster avenues, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 108 by 314 by 105 by 286, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 175.3 by 443 by 141.5 by 446, on Helen street, north side, fronting also on Morrisania avenue, Ella and Lewis streets, West Morrisania, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 125 by 122.6, on Washington avenue, east side, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 63 on village map.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 60 by 150, on Johnson avenue, north-west corner of Samuel street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

Thursday, Nov. 18.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.2 by 50, on First avenue, west side, 90.4 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, similar sale, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee of four lots, each 25 by 79.11, with improvements, on One Hundred and Eighty-fifth street, south side, 216.11 feet east of the King's Bridge road; and four lots, each 25 by about 60, on the same street, north side, 283.1 feet east of the King's Bridge road.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, north side, 195 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 191.3 feet east of Sixth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of one house, with plot 150 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fortieth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eleventh avenue, as widened, and a stable, with plot 99.11 feet deep, adjoining the above on the west side, and extending to high-water mark on the Hudson River.

By John Bassett, Jr., Esq., Referee, (at City Hall,) one house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 500 feet west of Third avenue.

Friday, Nov. 19.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John B. Taylor, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.2, on West Seventy-second street, north side, 475 feet west of Eighth avenue, and one lot, same size, in rear, fronting on Seventy-third street.

Saturday, Nov. 20.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Frank Rudd, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.5, on East Fifty-fourth street, south side, 75 feet west of First avenue.

By Richard J. Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.1 by 97.6, on Jones street, south side, 80.1 feet east of Bleecker street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-first street, north side, 300 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, 16.8 by 102.2, on East Eighty-second street, south side, 153.8 feet east of Third avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Roe, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 50 by 136 by 50 by 125, lying on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, 136 feet south of Welch street, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Zeba Carpenter, Esq., Referee, on premises at Yonkers, at 3 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot of land on Gouverneur avenue, south side, known as lot No. 64 on map of Oloff Park, near the King's Bridge road; also, lots Nos. 115 to 125, near the above.

EXCHANGE SALES—SATURDAY, NOV. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement-house and lot, Delancey st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Essex st., lot 25x50.11 ... $14,500

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick house, (front,) 1 three-story brick shop, (rear,) and lot No. 8 Gansevoort st., s. s., 211 ft. e. of Hudson st., lot 25x95 ... $10,000

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 122d st., n. s., 287.11 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.11 ... $6,825

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, East 122d st., n. s., 321 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 16.8x100.11 ... $6,825

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot Madison av., s. e. corner of Orchard st., West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, 125x100 ... $1,875

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Nov. 12.

75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2; Alfred McIntire, Referee, to William R. Rose	$11,000
75th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x102.2; same to same	11,000
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; also, 10th av., s. w. corner of 55th st., 50x100; also, Mulberry st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Park st., 25x74; also, 1st av., w. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 122d st., 24x75; Matthew J. Keely, Assignee, &c., to John B. Harvey	85
1st av., w. s., 19.9 ft. n. of 122d st., 24x75; Frederick Kirchner and wife and others to same	nom.
55th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x50.5; same to same	nom.
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; same to same	nom.
10th av., s. w. corner of 55th st., 25.5x75; same to same	nom.
10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 55th st., 25x75; same to same	nom.
Mulberry st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Park st., 25x74; same to same	nom.
123d st., s. s., 118 ft. w. of 1st av., 28.6x100.11; John B. Harvey to Charles Welde	15,000
123d st., s. s., 146.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 14.3x100.11; same to Isaac E. Wright	7,500
Morris av., s. e. corner Governeur st., 100.3x118.5, 23d Ward; Henry A. Root to James Leahy	nom.
62d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th av., 50x100.5; John M. Tracy and wife to Matthew R. Nolan	65,000
50th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x100.5; William E. Waring and wife to Maria Immen	12,000
Morris av., s. e. corner of Gouverneur st., 100.3x118.5, 23d Ward; George F. Pentz, Referee, to Henry A. Root	6,850
50th st., s. s., 481 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5, leasehold; Emeline Bogardus and others to Samuel D. Bussell	26,000
74th st., s. s., 317.2 ft. e of 1st av., irregular; Bernard Kastriner and wife to Rudolph Brockmayer	4,100
49th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.10; Thomas Boese, Referee, to Mary Schneider	500
20th st., n. s., 210 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x92; Paul C. Coffin and wife to Francis Bunner	14,000
112th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., 75x201.10 to 113th st.; Samuel Cohen and wife to Samuel Schiffer	nom.
97th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 53.6x32.6x200.11; same to same	nom.
Irving place, s. e. corner of 16th st., 43.3x80; also Boulevard, n. w. corner of 80th st., 102.1x102.2; James Earle to Mary E. Earle	nom.
1st av., s. e. corner of 24th st., 24.9x81.6; Albert Harnbrecht and wife to Christian A. Goetz	23,000
60th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x98; Henry Baron and wife to Henry Karminsky	28,000
115th st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 5th av., 112.6x100.11; George M. Groves and wife to Julia A. Clark	nom.
115th st., n. s., 382.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 112.6x100.11; Cyrus Clark and wife to George M. Groves	nom.
98th st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x half block; Eliza M. H. Ellsworth and husband to Anna Bacon and others	nom.
60th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st av., 100x100.5; James Foley to Matthew J. Keely, Assignee	nom.
Canal st., n. s., No. 217, 20.3 ft. e. of Baxter st., irregular; William O'Donoghue and others to Clara O'Donoghue	nom.
Canal st., Nos. 211 and 213, n. s., 59.2 ft. e. of Baxter st., 57.5¾ by irregular; William O'Donoghue to Ann O'Donoghue	nom.
27th st., n. s., 64.6 ft. w. of Lexington av., 16.6x39.6; Thomas Gunson to James M. O'Donnell	21,000
27th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 4th av., 16.8x98.9; James M. O'Donnell and wife to John D. Noel	12,000
118th st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x100; Charles E. Peck and wife to William P. Peck	nom.
43d st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100; Jane Potter and others, Executors, to Jane Pryor	9,500
Boulevard, e. s. 195.8 ft. s. of 92d st., to Bloomingdale road by irregular, ¼ part of; John D. Phillips and wife to Samuel Cohen	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand st., No. 280, 3 years; Richard G. Barcalow to George H. Leuhrs	1,600
27th st., 167 ft. w. of East River, 7 years from 1872; John Murphy and others to John H. Riddle	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANT TWENTY-FIVE FOOT WIDE CORNER HOUSE ON 5TH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL, FOR SALE WITH FURNITURE. For permits, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE, TO LET FURNISHED FOR WINTER, OR TO LEASE UNFURNISHED.—Large and small houses on and near 5th, Madison, and Park avs., at greatly reduced rates.
Permits at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK PROPERTY, a very fine brown-stone house and stable, on large lot, in Philadelphia; price $35,000; mortgage small.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HARRISON ST. PROPERTY, EAST ORANGE, N. J.—A part of the estate of the late GEORGE BARRELL, consisting of three parcels of land, with dwellings, will be sold by public vendue, by Special Master S. S. Morris, Esq., at the Court-house, Newark, N. J., on NOV. 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms, half cash, half credit.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—WILLIAM L. COWDREY and HANNAH M., his wife, against SAMUEL B. COWDREY and SUSAN D., his wife; Charles M. Cowdrey and Sarah L., his wife; Clinton Cowdrey and Ann, his wife; Frederick Cowdrey, Eliza A. Barrell, (sued as and formerly Eliza A. Cowdrey,) Maria B. Cowdrey, and Henrietta M. Cowdrey.

In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of April, 1869, and of an amendment thereof, made on the 8th day of June, 1874, and of a further amendment thereof, made on the 8th day of September, 1875, I, Robert Cochran, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgments, will sell at public auction, on the 27th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which piece of land is divided into two parcels by the road leading from Milesquare to the road leading to Tuckahoe.

That part lying on the east side of the said road being bounded on the west by the said road, on the south by lands late of John Conklin, deceased; on the east by lands late of the said John Conklin and lands formerly of Joseph Rodgers, deceased, and on the north by land late of Stephen Odell, deceased, containing about sixty-nine acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less.

The other part of said farm, lying on the west side of the said road, is bounded on the east by the said road; on the south by lands formerly of Jonathan Odell, deceased; on the west by Tippet's Brook, and lands late of Vermilyea Fowler; and on the north by lands late of the said Vermilyea Fowler, and lands of Benjamin Fowler, deceased, formerly of Stephen Odell, deceased—containing seventy-two acres more or less, as the said farm was in the possession and occupation of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, at the time of his death. Excepting, however, out of the part firstly above described as lying on the east side of the said road, lots numbered 15 and 16 on the map of said lands, now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, containing together, as laid down on said map, 14 26-100 acres. And excepting out of the part secondly above described as lying on the west side of the said road, lots numbered 3 and 4 on said map, containing together, as laid down on said map, 9 20-100 acres, said lots 3, 4, 15, and 16, having been heretofore sold under the judgment first above mentioned.

And subject, as to each of said two parts, to the rights which the New-York & Boston Railroad Company have acquired therein, and to the rights of the public in roads over said premises now opened or laid down on said map.

The premises will be put in two parcels as above described.

Dated September 25, 1875.
ROBERT COCHRAN, Referee.
MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall street, New-York. o11-law6wM

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS ON 11TH AV., 76TH, 79TH, AND 99TH STS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room.

ELEVENTH AVENUE, SOUTH-EAST CORNER 99TH ST.—Four lots, together 100 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, lying between Grand Boulevard and River Side Drive.

EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET.—Two lots, south side, 100 feet west of 4th av., each 25x102 feet 2 inches.

EAST SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.—Lot, north side, 150 feet west of 4th av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

Terms at sale. The lots will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF TWO LOTS AND GORE, ON 98TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

NINETY-EIGHTH STREET.—Two full and one gore lots, situated on the south side of 98th st., 325 feet east of 5th av., and 23.7 feet west of Madison av. These lots will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder.

Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

M. A. T. LYNCH, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE AT AUCTION.—M. A. T. Lynch, No. 11 Pine st., auctioneer, will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, the lease of premises No. 102 Cedar st. Size of lot twenty-four feet front and rear by fifty-four feet in depth.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—TO RENT, near Broadway and 14th st., four-story house, 27 feet wide, twenty-six rooms; elegantly furnished; perfect order; linen, glass, silver, &c.; now filled with well-paying boarders, one of which more than pays entire rent; rent very reasonable.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

MURRAY HILL FLATS—NORTHWEST CORner 36th st., eight rooms, all lighted from street; brown-stone entrance; painted walls; every convenience and newly-arranged throughout.
T. J. DUNKIN, No. 554 3d av.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE, FULLY FURNISHED, to rent for the Winter at a low rate. It is on Park av., near 39th st., and is in size 21x55 feet, and appointments first-class; rent low. Apply for permit to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

A.—FLATS (SEVEN TO TEN ROOMS) AND houses, all improvements, at greatly reduced rents in a choice location. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET.

No. 8 Union square, one of the finest lodge-rooms in the City for societies, clubs, &c. Size, 25x55, with an extension of 55 feet. Will be rented very low, by the day, week, or on a lease.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR PLACE.

STORE TO LET.—MAIDEN LANE, NO. 78, FIRST floor and basement. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NUMBER OF PROTESTANT GIRLS AND Women Want Situations.—Good cooks, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers; also German girls, Swedish, and others; tidy, useful help for very reduced wages to suit the times; also good, competent male help; for City or country. Can be seen at the LARGE PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st., select Protestant servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotels, boarding-houses; great demand; lady attending.

C. JACQUIN, NO. 602 6TH AV., HAS AT hand newly-arrived French girls, French and German nurses, girls for all capacities. Near 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a trustworthy English Protestant as seamstress and chamber-maid; is a very good seamstress; can make children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing; is neat and obliging, and a thorough chamber-maid; excellent reference. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young woman with excellent testimonials in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; flutes, puffs, &c.; and is an experienced chamber-maid. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman, who is a thorough chamber-maid; is quick and orderly with her work, and a good family laundress; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing or waiting; can do all or either work; is a good seamstress; runs several machines, &c.; really wants a steady home, and will go to the country; is obliging; good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, well recommended as a first-class girl; willing, neat, and obliging; speaks English well; will assist with washing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant person as chamber-maid in a private family or hotel; is experienced in all her duties, and neat and quick about her work; has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat young woman who is a thorough chamber-maid and first-class waitress; in City or country; can furnish excellent City reference. Inquire for K. L., at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good chamber-maid and waitress, with good City reference; will render herself otherwise useful and agreeable if necessary. Can be seen for five days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or as laundress in a private family; the best of City references if required. Call for two days at No. 152 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a private family as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing or assist with washing; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 27 West 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and fine washer; perfectly competent, willing, and obliging. Call for two days at No. 122 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Light House-work.—By a respectable young Protestant girl; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 23d st., fourth floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID OR COOK.—BY A GIRL AS chamber-maid or cook in a boarding-house. Call at No. 306 7th av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference from last place; is willing and obliging. Address M. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable colored woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and do fine washing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 252 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to mind children; two years' good City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 East 40th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman, with good reference; a first-rate cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman who is an excellent family cook, in City or country; makes superior bread and biscuit, good soups, roasts, &c., and is willing to assist or do a part of the washing or ironing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire M. G.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c., and is an excellent washer and ironer, and can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. F.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, English, and other cooking perfectly; boning, larding, confectionery, &c.; ten years' testimonials from first-class families; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; good family cook; meats, game, pastries; good bread and biscuit baker; excellent washer and ironer; understands milk and butter; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has unexceptionable City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co's., No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who understands her business in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for H. C.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; City or country; highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as an experienced cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 153 West 16th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, one as good family cook, thoroughly understands her business; the other as first-class waitress; wish to go together or separate; very best City reference from last place. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has two years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTAble and competent woman, (Protestant;) is capable of any house duties, and good laundress; can do any work; has the best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS family cook; thoroughly understands the different branches of cooking, pastry-making, &c.; is of good disposition, and has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant women; one as first-class cook, the other first-class laundress; no objection to the country; very best of City reference. Call at No. 340 4th av., corner 25th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, competent, industrious girl; City or country; has good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IS A GOOD bread and biscuit maker; country preferred; good references. Call for two days at No. 1,110 3d av., entrance 65th st., top floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, as cook in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; is a good baker; good reference. Call at No. 217 West 36th st., top bell.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a respectable Protestant girl; has best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 East 22d st., fourth floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 413 East 17th st., back room, third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 224 West 27th st., second floor.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE WOMAN AS GOOD THORough cook and excellent baker; would assist in the washing in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; best City reference. Call at 534 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, and is an excellent baker; has the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a private family or private boarding-house; is a good bread and biscuit maker; has four years' recommendation. Call at No. 332 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a first-rate family; City reference. Apply at No. 205 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, AN ENGLISH Protestant; with good reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK, IN A PRIVATE family or boarding house; no objection to the country. Call or address 217 West 28th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class cook, or would assist in coarse washing in a private family; best City reference. Call at 780 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Apply to No. 222 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has no objection to go out of the City; is willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Address E. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; country preferred; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY breaking up house-keeping for a servant as cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; very willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 16 East 30th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD COOK IN A private family; understands the business in all its branches; has the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 239 East 36th st., top floor, back room.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker who thoroughly understands her business, and whose prices are made to suit the times, customers, who can be supplied at the shortest notice; dressmakers sent out by the day; cutting and basting done; old silk dresses cleaned same as new; best references given. Call on Mrs. Wallace, No. 246 West 35th st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKER AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent dress-maker and seamstress by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; can furnish her own machine if required. Address M. S., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER. — BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker to go to ladies by the day; can use Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; or permanently. Apply for a few days to Mrs. Keegan, 311 East 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER. — A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker will make suits in the latest styles at moderate prices; ladies wishing to have waist cut, fitted, overskirts cut, looped, button-holes worked, and instructions given how to finish at home, can do so by calling at No. 458 4th av., near 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as dress-maker, to go out by the month; $1 25 and $1 50 by the day; understands dress-making in the latest style; best references. Address M. S., No. 458 West 52d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERican middle-aged widow lady, in an institution or hotel; will be found reliable and capable; good reference. Address one week, S. J. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid; or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 328 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY in a respectable family; would like to have her six-year old boy with her; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—TO ASSIST A LADY IN all household duties; cutting and sewing. Call or address Housekeeper, No. 59 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN girl of twenty-two, with excellent City reference; a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to do general work, in City or country; is not afraid of large washing or good distance from City. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TRUSTY SWEDISH girl to do general house-work; is experienced in all household duties; quick and willing; does not object to go a short distance to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK. — BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; neat; willing; a first class girl; well recommended. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work, or as chamber-maid and waitress and to do fine washing; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Call or address No. 217 West 28th st., near 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND VERY competent girl, in a private family; is a good plain cook and laundress; willing and industrious; has good reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, for general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to work. Call at No. 1,073 1st av., between 58th and 59th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; five years' City references. Call at 328 East 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 1,005 6th av., corner 56th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT girl in an American family; lived ten years in one place and has best of reference; is a good plain cook and first-class laundress. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st. To be seen on Monday.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do house-work, or will cook, wash, and iron; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address K. M., Box 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work in a small private family; can give best of City references. Call at No. 113 East 81st st., near 4th av., after 9 A. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and most reliable Servant's Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., private families, hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., can find a number of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish servants for every capacity, whose references have been carefully traced, and who can be faithfully recommended to all wishing to hire reliable servants.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Protestant lady's maid; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; no objection to travel; City reference. Address L. T., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would take care of growing children; can operate; has ten years' City reference from last place. Call or address No. 55 West 10th st., from 10 to 4.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH lady's maid; an experienced dress-maker and hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address J., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LACE-WORK.—AN EXPERT LACE HAND MAKES and cleans laces in the best manner; cleans kid gloves and makes over human hair goods. Call at No. 650 5th av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, pleating, and puffing; does up all kinds of finery of ladies' and gentlemen's linens neatly; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Address A. L., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FINE washing; dresses and children's clothes neatly done; shirts and vests finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; families by the dozen or month, by Mrs. Roberts, No. 316 East 31st st.; first floor; most respectable City references.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a young girl as laundress and chamber-maid, or would do general house-work in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class laundress; does her work in first-class style; has best City references for competency and character; strong and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; fluting and puffing done neatly; terms moderate; best reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes families' or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 219 West 32d st., Mrs. Morrison.

LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing; carefully and promptly done. Call or address for three days at No. 525 1st av., between 30th and 31st sts., fourth floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes families' or gentlemen's washing at her own home; thoroughly understands all kinds of clothes; best City reference. Call on or address M. K., No. 240 East 41st st., fourth floor, back.

LAUNDRESS. — BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED young woman as first-class laundress; does up ladies' finery and gentlemen's shirts in elegant style; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work; a desirable person. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant American woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing up finery; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 383 6th av., near 24th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress; will assist with chamber-work if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 10 West 48th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY FOR families' or gentlemen's washing, lace curtains, &c., by a respectable colored woman. Apply at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; willing to assist in chamber-work. Call at present employer's, No. 78 Irving place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call for two days at No. 336 East 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED WOMAN WOULD like some families' and gentlemen's washing; terms reasonable. No. 151 West 31st st.; second floor; Mrs. Davis.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's washing by the dozen or month; good reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 211 East 28th st., one pair of stairs, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman; day's work; would go out as shirt ironer in laundry; good City reference. Call at No. 144 West 40th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 815 East 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS LAUNdress; first-class reference from her last employer. Call at No. 59 West 49th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman, as maid to a lady or grown children; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker, and a first-class seamstress; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for B.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED NURSE; A neat, faithful girl; can raise an infant from its birth; lived seven years in one situation, and one in another; has the highest testimonials as to character and ability. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, middle-aged, as nurse; can take entire charge of young children and sew in a private family; has good references. Address P. D., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXPERIENCED, reliable Protestant nurse, capable of taking entire charge of an infant; best of references from last employer. Call at No. 252 East 40th st., corner of 2d av., from 2 to 4 o'clock, for two days.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; is kind and fond of children; is a good family seamstress; can operate on machine; best of recommendations. Call for two days at No. 249 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as nurse for growing children; can take charge of them in and out of doors and make herself generally useful; very respectable and well recommended. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NICE, NEAT YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse; will otherwise render herself useful at any up-stairs work; a lady to be seen in City as reference for her; wages, $10 or $12. Call or address at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WANTS to find a steady home for a competent nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 10 West 49th st., where she has lived.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, CAPABLE of taking care of child from its birth. Address or call all week, between 2 and 6 P. M., E. B., No. 400 West 42d st., corner 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to take care of an invalid or aged lady; best City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and plain sewing, or would take charge of growing children and sewing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 111 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GERMAN girl as nurse to growing children; would assist in chamber-work or waiting; is neat, willing, and obliging; best City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; HAS two years and eight months' City reference from last place. Call at or address No. 685 6th av. for two days, in the store.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY NURSE, NOW DISENGAGED, would like an engagement for the next two months; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., in milk depot.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE, COMPETENT INFANTS' nurse, either in this City or to travel; has the highest testimonials. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; several years' City reference from her last place. Call Monday in grocery store, No. 248 West 30th st.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY OR INVALID'S NURSE IS disengaged and can be engaged by the week or month; first-class references. Call or address No. 333 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS NURSE FOR growing children or infant; City or country. Address J. F., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable Scotch girl; come highly recommended. Call or address Jane McFarlane, No. 45 Grove st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, RELIAble woman, who is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; will assist with chamber-work, if required, or make herself otherwise useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making thoroughly and all kinds of family sewing; is an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can furnish her own machine if required, or would go by the day or week. Call at No. 798 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS would like to make a few more engagements by the day; or can cut and fit for children and do all kinds of trimming; good City references. Apply at No. 748 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

SEAMSTRESS. — BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress. Address for two days F. H., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl as seamstress. Call at No. 469 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH seamstress desires employment by the day; can do family sewing and children's clothes; is a neat mender, a good button-hole maker, and hand sewer; best reference. Call at No. 125 West 38th st.

USEFUL COMPANION, &c.—BY A HIGHLY respectable English lady; can take entire charge of all household affairs; can superintend the cooking, servants, &c. Address B. C., Box No. 189 *Times* Office, for three days.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG girl who is a thorough waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room, prepare salads, care and clean silver, glass-ware, &c.; has long City reference; last employer can be seen. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY, WILLING and obliging young woman as first-class waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; also, dressing salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for D. F.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; is neat and tidy; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady for a competent girl as waitress or chamber-maid. Call at present employer's, No. 12 West 48th st.

WASHER.—A YOUNG WOMAN SOLICITS WASHing at her own house, or will go out by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS SOLICits a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; is neat and prompt; terms moderate. Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WOULD TAKE A FEW ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her home; fine fluting done. Call at No. 136 East 28th st., top floor, back room.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's or families' washing to do in the house. Apply at No. 202 Mott st., top floor.

MALES.

AN ATTENDANT ON INVALIDS WOULD like an engagement; can write, collect bills, &c., and is well recommended. Address Thomas, Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as butler or waiter in a private family; best of City reference from last employer. Address K. K., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHman; good appearance, and the most satisfactory City reference. Address E. H., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BAKER.—BY A MAN TO WORK IN A BAKEhouse as foreman or second hand. Apply at No. 14 Mott st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ENGLISHMAN in a hotel or first-class restaurant; two years' reference from last employer. Apply to or address H. H., Mr. Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook and pastry cook in a boarding-house or restaurant; City or country; best of City reference. Call or address Frank, No. 95 3d av.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—By a German Protestant young man; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness perfectly; careful driver; can milk, care cattle, and do gardening; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant man, aged thirty-nine years; is a good and careful driver and thorough groom; City or country; can also milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) AS coachman and gardener; can milk, tend furnace, and is not afraid to work; will be found willing and obliging; wages no object to a steady place; good reference. Address John, Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a German couple; the man a first-class coachman and gardener; the woman a splendid cook, washer, and ironer, with most excellent references. Call at J. Morison's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for several years, and thoroughly understands his business. Address or call on M. I., No. 65 Worth st., or at Mr. Mason's livery stable, No. 10 East 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY competent in every respect; keeps everything in his charge in first-class style; good City driver; reliable, trustworthy, and strictly temperate; seven years' City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man, (English) who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver and groom; milk and tend furnace; best of reference. Address Tom, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GARDENER.—BY A DANE AS first-class coachman and gardener; he has the very best testimonials as a competent, willing, sober, and industrious man. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE driving and care of first-class horses and carriages; of steady habits; has lived with first-class families, as reference will testify. Address H. M., for two days, at J. B. Brewster's, corner 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WELL acquainted with the City, and a good driver; honest and sober; can give good reference from last employer. Call or address C. L., No. 4 East 23d st., or No. 1,241 Broadway, Monday morning.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTAble young colored man; is not particular; can drive or do waiting; good reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 85th st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family, with long and excellent reference from each place; is married; has one child. Call or address M. C., No. 217 West 28th st., Monday and Tuesday.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years' in last place. Call or address J. J. Stillings, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been with him for over ten years. Apply at No. 3 Cliff st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARance and a very good rider, as groom; best references given. Address Chas. F., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A GOOD painter, calciminer, &c., is desirous of a job for the Winter at reduced wages; a good opportunity for persons wanting their houses painted cheap; board taken as part payment; country no objection. Address PAINTER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A German man and wife, aged twenty-nine years, no children; man can do farm-work and gardening, care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, &c.; wife is a good cook, washer, and ironer, a good butter-maker, and can do all parts of house-work; have good recommendations, and willing to work at low wages during the Winter. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, formerly in Emperor Napoleon's service, as valet. Address R. G., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A trustworthy Protestant man as watchman or anything respectable; can furnish the best of City references; is a plain writer, and is very handy, and is willing to make himself useful. Address T. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT single man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; care of silver; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call at No. 237 West 33d st., or address M. K., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 541 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE SINGLE man, of long experience, in a private family; best City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class waiter or groom; uses no whisky or tobacco; good City references four years or more. Address B. E., No. 115 Waverley place.

NEWSPAPERS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

PUBLIC RECORD

Is the only One Cent Morning Newspaper published in Philadelphia, and the only One Cent Paper in the United States belonging to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The circulation and character of the PUBLIC RECORD commend it to every advertiser. It reaches a more varied class of readers than any other paper in the city. Its advertising rates are lower than any other paper, in proportion to circulation, which is the main element of value to advertisers.

Contracts entered into now will have the benefit of the largely-increased circulation during the Centennial Exposition.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Fifteen and Twenty-five Cents per line, according to location. A liberal discount will be made to Quarterly, Half-yearly, and Yearly Advertisers.

Address,
WILLIAM J. SWAIN,
oprietor and Publisher,
PUBLIC RECORD BUILDING,
South-west corner 3d and Chestnut sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES.—SOME been worn; half prices; in perfect order, and warranted; 1 fine gold, T. F. Cooper, London, duplex watch, 18-carat case, for $95, cost $180; 1 fine gold Frodsham, London, watch, 18-carat case, for $165, cost $255, gold; 1 gold stem-winding watch for $35. GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS.—ONE PAIR FINE Solitaire Ear-rings, ten carats, $2,350; one pair do., nine carats, $1,650; one pair do., nearly four carats, $575; one pair do., two carats, $265; two Diamond Studs, one carat each, $260; two do., ⅞ carats each, $160; one pair do., 1 1-16 carat, $110; one fine Ring, five stone, $325, cost $530. GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILver-ware, furs, camel's hair shawls, &c., bought, and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. Sealskin sacques, low prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BY THE DEATH OF OUR LATE SENIOR partner, GEORGE BATY BLAKE, his interest and responsibility in our firms, under our articles of copartnership, cease from and after this date.

The remaining partners will continue the business in Boston and New-York, and also as heretofore in connection with Messrs. Blake Brothers & Company, of London.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston.
BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1875. No 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, Oct. 30, 1875.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE in our firm cease this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MASKELL & MEIGHAN was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN J. MASKELL,
CATHERINE MEIGHAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO AN order of H. V. Esselstyn, Surrogate of the County of Columbia, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ISAAC SHAURMAN, late of the town of Livingston, in the County of Columbia, deceased, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, at the law office of F. G. SMEDLEY, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated May 14, 1875.
SUSAN R. SHAURMAN, HENRY E. CHAMPTON, } Administrators.
my17-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS MCKIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Townsend Wandell, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875.
ELIZA MCKIE, Executrix
JOHN M. CLARK, and
TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors.
n8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas Crane, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 27 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of November, 1875. CLARISSA L. CRANE, Executrix.
ALBERT CRANE, BENJAMIN F. CRANE, } Executors.
n8-law6mM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—NEW-YORK COUNTY. —JOSEPH NICKERSON, ALBERT W. NICKERSON, and WILLIAM H. RANDALL, Plaintiffs, against AMASA G. DURKEE, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.—To the defendant Amasa G. Durkee: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 66 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the cost of this action. SCUDDER & CARTER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of October, 1875.
SCUDDER & CARTER,
n1-law6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVINNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE TO fill a position of decided responsibility and promise; must be of excellent moral character, a good correspondent and accountant, and worth his price; one having a knowledge of the book business preferred. Address, with references, Post Office Box No. 2,381 Philadelphia.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMBER-maid and laundress in a private family; good City reference; wages $14 per month. Call at No. 17 East 43d st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO general house-work; must be able to do washing and ironing. Call between 9 and 10 A. M. at No. 18 3d st.

WANTED.—A FRENCH MAID WHO CAN CUT and fit children's dresses, and is willing to assist with two half-grown children. Apply at No. 114 East 36th st., after 11 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS FOR A private family; good wages paid to a competent person. Apply at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th av., where the lady can be seen.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS TO INtroduce the best selling article in the market; no risk, and new; from $5 to $6 per day made. Call at No. 765 Broadway, Room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN TO ASSIST WITH COOKING and help wait on tables through dinner. No. 389 East 10th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 17|ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1
BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24|ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA..........Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, Dec. 9
And every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ETNA..........Nov. 10.
ANDES..........Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
ATLAS..........Nov. 25.
CLARIBEL..........Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA..........Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA..........Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO..........Dec. 7, at 12, noon
DAKOTA..........Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN..........Dec. 21, at 12, noon

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.
CALEDONIA..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, Nov. 17
CITY OF ATLANTA..........Saturday, Nov. 20

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. DEGGINS, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.,
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE.
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Nov. 15, 12 M.
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship COLIMA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Dec. 2
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green: McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE..........THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. |Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M. |Erin, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20 | HERMANN.....Sat., Dec. 4
NECKAR.....Sat., Nov. 27 | AMERICA.....Sat., Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold
Second cabin..........60 gold
Steerage..........30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........Saturday Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols..........Saturday, Dec. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO..........Dec. 1 | COLOMBO..........Dec. 29
OTHELLO..........Dec. 15 | HINDOO..........Jan. 12
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4.40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:30 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MARRIED COUPLES AND FAMILIES wishing superior accommodations for the Winter on or in the vicinity of 5th av., with or without board, or private table, and wishing to avoid the inconvenience caused in looking for same should apply to TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

BOARD, WITH SITTING ROOM AND SMALL bedroom, for gentleman and wife, and child three years old; give all particulars; terms must be reasonable; private family preferred. Address E. E. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN only, can be obtained, with breakfast if desired, in the newly-furnished and well-located house, No. 116 East 24th st., only one block from Madison square; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS OF refinement offer a lovely home and very desirable rooms, beautifully furnished, with first-class table, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 124 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED HOUSES for the Winter or year, or elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, will save time and labor by applying at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING UP TOWN has two small newly-furnished rooms to let, with board; English table; references exchanged. Address KEW, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RE-SIDING on 56th st., near 5th av., offer their third-story front rooms to gentleman and wife, with first-class board. Apply to TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a large third story front and hall room connecting; excellent board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 444, WEST, OP-posite London Terrace, three minutes' walk of Elevated Railroad Station.—Furnished rooms, with board; gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR, large and hall room; other pleasant rooms, with board; house very desirable; location unexceptionable; reduced prices; references given and required.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; also two single rooms, suitable for gentlemen; house and appointments first-class.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

BROOKLYN.—PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT rooms with first-class board, can obtain the same by applying at No. 97 Pierrepont st.; references exchanged.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.,

Near Madison square.

Elegant apartments, with private table if desired; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms and first-class table and appointments, a refined, luxurious home, at reasonable rates. No. 213 West 42d st., near Broadway.

A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they want, would accommodate two or three gentlemen with board; terms moderate; reference given and required. No. 264 West 43d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of apartments, newly painted and furnished, on parlor floor, with or without private table; reference exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116, EAST.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, very spacious and all conveniences, to let, with board; highest references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 249, WEST. Pleasant rooms to let, with board; one on third floor for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front rooms, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly; location, house, and table first class; prices moderate; rooms extra large.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED front room, on upper floor, with or without board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., near 5th av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bed room, in a private family, on 34th st., near Broadway, with or without board. Apply for address at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors, with or without private table; delightful location; private baths, &c.; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., FIRST DOOR FROM 16TH ST. —M. E. GAGE.—A suite of four commodious, handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, together or separately; table d'hote or private table.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FUR-NISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 110 MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—Suites of rooms on second and third floors handsomely furnished, with or without private table, or will let separately.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST. — ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms on second floor, en suite or separately; private table if desired; also single rooms; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 55, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a small family, on second and third floors; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer parlor and two bedrooms, second floor, communicating; exclusive bath, ample wardrobes; private table if preferred; terms moderate; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 313, EAST.—ROOMS to let, furnished, with or without board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—THIRD FLOOR, EN SUITE, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV.—HAS A few rooms, with board, at very low prices for the Winter; also, board without rooms.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 47 West 38th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS, bath, &c., with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY FUR-nished, with or without private table. No. 33 West 27th st., near Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH board; family private; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second or third floors; reference.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board. Best references given and required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front room, with alcove, and others, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 59 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE nicely furnished sunny rooms on third floor to let, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 23D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a third-story front room, with good board; house first class; table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A HANDSOME THIRD floor with private table or to gentlemen with breakfast if desired.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,

No. 1 West 38th st.,

Have rooms en suite or singly, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 13 PARK AV.

A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, to rent together or separately, with or without private table; a few other rooms. No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; moderate prices.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—BOARD, WITH FRONT room and Plimpton bed; third story; also a hall room.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TO LET—A LARGE AND A SMALL APARTMENT, newly painted and furnished, with good private table; also, a doctor's office. No. 37 West 33d st.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors, singly or en suite; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor, and front rooms on third floor; private table if desired; reference.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM ON fourth floor, with board, at No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—MRS. EATON'S.—JUST VAcated, a suite of rooms, second floor, front, with board.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, with or without board; reasonable terms.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board; references exchanged. No. 49 East 21st st.

NO. 196 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—Desirable rooms to rent, with board; reference.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Rooms to let, with board.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH GOOD TABLE, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MADISON AV., NO. 135, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 31ST ST.—Two handsome rooms on parlor floor, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table, if desired; also rooms for gentlemen; the house is handsomely furnished throughout, and first class in all its appointments; references.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMily will rent handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW has a suite of rooms to rent, with board; southern exposure; best references given and required.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, TWO DEsirable hall rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH ST. AND NO. 138 WEST 21ST ST.—Desirable double and single rooms, with board.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let, with board, two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; southern exposure; also others; reference.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, at No. 137 West 15th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with or without board; single or en suite.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room, all modern conveniences, ample closets and adjoining bath-room, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN NO. 63 MADISON AV.—Rooms for single gentlemen at $4 to $8 per week; superior large parlor; bedroom on second floor. Also rooms on second, third, and fourth floors. References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, at the house.

BACHELOR APARTMENT HOUSE.—NO. 33 East 17th st., north end of Union square. Very elegant suite of rooms on third story front, with bath and water-closet; breakfast by janitor if desired; also single rooms, furnished or unfurnished; by the year only.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, NICELY-furnished rooms on third and fourth floors; smaller rooms with grate fire, water, and gas; house twenty-eight feet wide.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—FOR GENTLEMEN only, in private family, a handsome suite of three connecting front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished room on second floor, with every convenience; also hall room for gentleman; references.

NO. 116 EAST 51ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—Furnished rooms to let on second story, with sunny exposure, either to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Large, handsome room, second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; southern exposure; let very low for the Winter.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON PAR-LOR floor; also third-story rooms, in a private family, at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

A LADY OCCUPYING A SMALL CHEERFUL home, having more room than she requires, would rent two furnished rooms. Call at 424 West 24th st.

NO. 152 WEST 37TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, southern exposure; terms $25 per month, including fire and gas; references exchanged.

NO. 29 EAST 28TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for one or two gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS to gentlemen; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself, wife, child three years old, baby, and maid; neighborhood of Madison or Reservoir square preferred. Address, with terms, J. K., Post Office Box No. 607.

BOARD WANTED FOR TWO LADIES IN a small or private family, between 5th and Lexington avs., and 38th and 43d sts.; terms not over $25 per week. Address W., Post Office Box No. 804.

WINTER RESORTS.

SANTA CRUZ, West Indies.

Renowned for salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery.

BULOWSMINDE,

The late palace of the Governor, now open for guests. Terms moderate. For pamphlets, with full particulars, apply to H. K. VAN SICKLEN, No. 133 Nassau st., N.Y.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 16th..	9:30 A. M.	Monday, 15th..	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 18th.	11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 17th.	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th...	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d ..	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d....	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th..	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th...	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th...	7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEO-PLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is..........900 cubic yards.
Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished..........1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.

WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCKS.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1875, for furnishing the Treasury Department, five hundred (or more) locks suitable for fastening warehouses, railway cars, and for such other uses as the service may require.

The proposals must state the kind of lock offered, whether a combination lock or otherwise, also whether used with or without a key, and if patented, by whom and when, and the names of all the parties interested in such patent.

The proposals will state further the lowest cash price for each lock with and without giving the Department the exclusive control of the manufacture of the lock offered.

The proposals will be opened on the above date, when bidders may be present in person, or by their agent or attorney, to make any explanation that may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and marked "Proposals for Locks."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and adopt any lock which the interests of the service may require.

(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1875.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON 3D AV. AND 24TH ST., A BLACK AND TAN SLUT with a bell, Oct. 29; will be returned to the owner if liberally rewarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Commences at 8 o'clock; terminates at 10:40.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE,

With new scenery and appointments, and the following unprecedented distribution of characters:
George D'Alroy..........Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Eccles, (his original character)..........Mr. GEO. HONEY
By special arrangement with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.
Capt. Hawtree..........Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
Sam Gerridge..........Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Dixon..........Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
Esther Eccles..........Miss ADA DYAS
Polly Eccles..........Miss EFFIE GERMON
The Marquise de St. Maur..........Mme. PONISI

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE.
EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE.
Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA.
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING, and MATINEES, until further notice, the great English comedian and vocalist, Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT, J. H. MACDERMOTT.

Mr. Macdermott appears in a novel and original dramatic cantata, by Arthur Sullivan and W. T. Gilbert, entitled

TRIAL BY JURY.

The Learned Judge..........Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT
Counselor for plaintiff, Mr. G. H. Coes; foreman of the court, Mr. J. Danvers; the defendant, Mr. W. Forrester; usher of the court, Mr. J. Hogan; the plaintiff, Miss Rose Keene; bridesmaids, Miss Julia Hogan and ladies of the chorus; gentlemen of the jury, Messrs. Quinn, Demilt, and gentlemen of the chorus.

Libretto of the opera given without cost.

A new melange of acts, sketches, songs, &c., by Rickey, Farney, Wild, Schoolcraft, Coes, Bradley, Edwards, Crosley, Elder, Crossin, &c.; Miss Ella Wesner, Miss Louise Franklin, &c.

The side-splitting farce entitled the DRESS REHEARSAL; Or, WILD'S OLD MAN.

Concluding with the very amusing burlesque,
DID SHE GO | LED ASTRAY.
OR WAS SHE | LED ASTRAY.
Countess Arm-Ance-Sham-Dose.....Mr. G. K. Fortescue
Assisted by the entire company. Box office open daily from 10 to 5. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

The managers of the fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the Fair will be inaugurated Dec. 6.

Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:

JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st.
MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.

H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
SAMUEL LEVY, of Levy Bros. & Co.
H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
M. SAMTER.
I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
Z. STAAB, of Z. Staab & Bros.
M. STEINHARDT, of M. Steinhardt & Co.
EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
NATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

CHICKERING HALL. 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.

HANS VON BULOW.

CONCERTS.

MONDAY, Nov. 15. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17. FRIDAY, Nov. 19. } EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.
Programme—First Concert,
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
GRAND OVERTURE (opus 124,) in C. Major.
"Dedication of the House."
FOURTH GRAND CONCERTO (opus 58,) in G. Major.
Piano and orchestra.
SONATA APPASSIONATA (opus 57.) in F Minor.
15 VARIATIONS, Fugue and Finale (opus 35,) in E Flat.
CONDUCTOR..........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for Wednesday and Friday.

ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEATS, $2. SEATS FOR SALE at the music store of E. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 23 Union square, between 15th and 16th sts., and No. 114 Broadway.

CHICKERING Pianos are used by VON BULOW.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE LILLIPUTIAN CIRCUS,
EIGHT BEAUTIFUL TRAINED PONIES.
THE DASHING AND DARING YOUNG RIDERS,
MASTERS LEOTARD AND HARRY.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
AND ALL THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE, OR THE BRUISED HEART.
THE FOUR TRAMPS.
The funniest entertainment in the world.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,
By WILLIAM B. DE GARMO.
For sale at
WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.

Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway.

Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys.
Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.

A FEW YOUNG GIRLS, BETWEEN EIGHT and fourteen years of age, can be received at a home school a short distance from the City, and board in the Principal's family; school established three years. For circulars, &c., address CLARK, Box No. 3,901 New-York Post Office.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TH. DELOUEST HAS OPENED A CLASS OF French, as he formerly did, at Mercantile Library, in the daytime for ladies, in the evening for gentlemen; private lessons. Apply at No. 1,147 Broadway.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison av.

$250 A YEAR.—R. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 239 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIRE, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E.16th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. (BEGINS AT 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

EDWIN BOOTH.

LAST WEEK of EDWIN BOOTH.
MONDAY NIGHT—HAMLET.
TUESDAY NIGHT—KING LEAR.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT—KING LEAR.
THURSDAY NIGHT—HAMLET.
FRIDAY NIGHT—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT—IAGO.
FAREWELL BOOTH MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Nov. 20,
HAMLET.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 1:30, Grand Extra Booth Matinée, on which occasion Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in comedy and drama, and Miss Fanny Davenport will appear in two characters. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, first night of Miss CLARA MORRIS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH.

Mr. DALY has pleasure in announcing that notwithstanding the exhaustive artistic labors of his evening representations, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has been prevailed upon to give an

EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE

during this farewell week of his engagement, and on WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 17, at 1:30 o'clock, will be performed

THE STRANGER!
AND
KATHERINE and PETRUCHIO!

In which unique combination of comedy and tragedy

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH

will appear as

Petruchio and the Stranger,

and

MISS FANNY DAVENPORT

will appear as KATHERINE and Mrs. HALLER.

The box sheet for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for this grand matinée will be open Monday and Tuesday from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, after an absence of three years,

Miss CLARA MORRIS

will make her first appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in an entirely new and original adaptation from DEBORA, Dr. Mosenthal's celebrated romantic drama, upon which was founded the ever popular play of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, and which will be produced after elaborate and costly preparation, with entirely new scenery, new romantic costumes, and new music.

. The box-sheet for the first night of the new play will be opened Thursday, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock A. M.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

and the great grotesque,
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,

appear. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES

will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents: (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

PARK THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE SATURDAY.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SEVENTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The brilliant and attractive art spectacle

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Already viewed with delight by thousands of cultured people. It is the worthiest and most impressive exhibition ever offered to the patrons of art.

The pleasant promenades and saloons of the Colosseum are enlivened with choice music and other attractions.

Admission to all, 50 cents. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. daily.

LAST WEEK

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
Between 30th and 31st sts.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..........Stage Director
LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers...... Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Business Manager..........Mr. HART JACKSON
EVERY EVENING this week and at SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
with
Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Mr. HARRY BECKETT.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART.
Chairman Executive Committee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES M. LAIRD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the second day of December, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CHARLES W. BARTON and WILLIAM C. SPENCER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above named bankrupts will be held at Newark, in said district, on the second day of December, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 663 Broad street,) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867. Yours, &c., E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of DELOS W. GITCHELL, of the town of Newburg, in the County of Orange, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall street, New-York.
n1-law3wM

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHE-matical teacher and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A LADY FURNISHING HIGHEST testimonials, a position as visiting governess, or to teach in schools, acquirements, English and French grammatically and conversationally, instrumental music, rudiments of drawing, and algebra; terms moderate. Address Miss H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best references. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 87 West 35th st.

FRENCH LESSONS, LITERATURE, MATH-ematics by a Parisian gentleman, graduate of the Université de France; exceedingly easy and rapid method; terms low. Address FRANCAIS, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. C. DE LA VERONE, TEACHER OF French, [illegible] 30 West [illegible] st., New-York.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. R. McCUTCHEN, No. 319 West [illegible] st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.
LAST WEEK. 208th to 215th TIME OF LED ASTRAY.
Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

The public are respectfully reminded that these performances of this charming comedy are POSITIVELY THE LAST which can be given.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured for any of the remaining
LED ASTRAY NIGHTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23,
Will be presented for the first time Ernest Blums and J. Steele Mackaye's romantic drama,

ROSE MICHEL,

with the most magnificent scenery and appointments ever set upon this stage, and with a cast of unusual strength.

In this drama, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, Mr. E. B. PLYMPTON, Miss NINA VARIAN, (by the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.,) and Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND will make their first appearance here.

RESERVED SEATS FOR ROSE MICHEL NOW ON SALE FOR TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. The Juveniles' Farewell.
ONLY TWO NIGHTS and a FAREWELL MATINEE of the WORLD-RENOWNED JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE. LITTLE CARMEN, (8 years old,) LITTLE GUADALUPE, (6 years old,) together with 30 children of extraordinary talent, previous to their departure for Boston and the South. WEDNESDAY EVE., Nov. 17, BENEFIT OF GUADALUPE, ONLY REPRESENTATION OF ROBINSON CRUSOE. FRIDAY Nov. 19, BENEFIT OF CARMEN, and last evening representation of THE JUVENILES.
SATURDAY, at 1:30, FAREWELL Juvenile Matinée.
Matinée admission, 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
FOUR EVENINGS and ONE MATINEE this week.
TO-NIGHT—Extra Night—Subscriptions suspended.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF FROU-FROU.
TUESDAY EVENING—Ninth Subscription Night—Last night of Sardou's great comedy, NOS INTIMES, (Bosom Friends.) WEDNESDAY MATINEE FROU-FROU
THURSDAY EVENING—Tenth Subscription Night—Positively last night of Augier & Sandeau's
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER,
preceded by the farce of LES DEUX SOURDS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, first time of Dumas
LA PRINCESSE GEORGES.
Next Week—First performance of the original version of THE TWO ORPHANS,
produced by the kind permission of Shook & Palmer.
The representations of THE TWO ORPHANS are limited to FIVE (5) EVENINGS and ONE (1) MATINEE, in consequence of a previous engagement entered into with Mr. CHARLES FECHTER,
who will make his rentrée upon the New-York stage and appear for the first time in FRENCH DRAMA on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE OF FRENCH PLAYS.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE OF FROU-FROU.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, by the distinguished Parisian Company, who will repeat for the last time their delightful and most perfect performance FROU-FROU, which is represented in compliance with urgent and numerous requests of parties unable to attend last Wednesday's Matinée. Seats can now be had at the Lyceum.

CHICKERING HALL. 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.

HANS VON BULOW.
CONCERTS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
GRAND OVERTURE (opus 124,) in C major.
"Dedication of the house."
FOURTH GRAND CONCERTO (opus 58,) in G major.
Piano and orchestra.
SONATA APPASSIONATA (opus 57,) in F minor.
15 VARIATIONS, fugue and finale (opus 35,) in E flat.
Programme for WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.
ADOLPH HENSELT.
GRAND CONCERTO (opus 16.) in F minor.
F. CHOPIN.
(a) Nocturne..........(opus 37,) No. 2 in G.
(b) Chant Polonais.....(Transportation by Liszt.)
(c) Berceuse..........(opus 57.)
(d) Valse..........(opus 42.)
FRANZ LISZT.
FANTAISIE HONGROISE..........Piano and orchestra.
DEDICATED TO HANS VON BULOW.
Programme for FRIDAY, Nov. 19.
L. V. BEETHOVEN.
The FIFTH GRAND CONCERTO, opus 73, in E flat.
(a) J. S. BACH,
Prelude and fugue.......For the organ in A minor, Arranged for the piano by F. LISZT.
(b) F. MENDELSSOHN—
Prelude and fugue..........(opus 35,) No. 1.
(c) JOACHIM RAFF—
Prelude and fugue..........De la Suite (opus 72.)
F. LISZT—
FIRST GRAND CONCERTO..........In E flat.
VON BULOW MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTOR..........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
ADMISSION, $1. SECURED SEATS, $2. SEATS at E. SCHUBERTH & CO.'S music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING pianos are used by VON BULOW.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL
Fifth week of the brilliant season
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.
Thirteenth Subscription Night.
FLOTOW'S Charming Romantic Opera,
MARTHA.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Lionel
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
Fourteenth Subscription Night,
DON GIOVANNI.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Don Octavio
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.
Fifteenth Subscription Night,
POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Chapelou
SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock,
FIFTH GRAND MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES—General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.
Seats can be secured at Box Office Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1875,
GRAND DRAMATIC, LITERARY, AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT and Miss HAZEL DELMONTE in "Romeo and Juliet;" Mr. T. H. MORRELL, the well-known publisher, in scenes from "Macbeth," "The Maniac," &c.; Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON and Mr. A. H. PEASE in a transcription for two pianos. Prof. J. JAY WATSON, Miss A. A. WATSON, Miss ANNIE BEERE, Gen. GONZALEZ, Miss CHRISTINE ROSSWOG, instrumental and vocal artistes; Mr. E. D. STEPHENS, Miss PROUDFOOT, and Mr. ARMAND WIENBERG in a charming comedietta; Mr. LOUIS BERGE as accompanist.

Tickets, $1; balcony, 50 cents; for sale at Schirmer's, Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) and other principal hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"Chaconne in F," Handel, 60 cents; "Gavotte," Gotthard, 50 cents, as played by Dr. Hans Von Bulow. "The Golden Grain Was Waving," Sayles; "Postal Card Galop," Pond, Jr.; "Fated," King, 40 cents each; "Christians, Awake," Christmas anthem, Warren, 85 cents; "Love Divine," Christmas hymn, Warren, 50 cents; "St. Cecilia," the very best collection of anthems, hymns, &c., for choirs and choral societies; selected and edited by Dr. Leopold Damrosch. Boards, $1 25; Cloth, $1 50; copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

TONY PASTOR'S
NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
(opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)
MORE NEW STARS.
THE JAPANESE. THE JAPANESE.
160 STAR ARTISTS.
THE BEST PERFORMANCE
EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.
EVENINGS 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. Home of the Beautiful. Palace of True Art. Three and a half hours' elegant, tasteful pleasure. Grand Olio and Melange de Fascination. Magnificent ballet, voluptuous dances, beautiful women, nice songs, and naughty music. A host of specialties by an army of stars. Last week of Free Love Mishaps and Living Classic Models.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.

GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT,
AT TAMMANY HALL, NOV. 15, 1875.
$3,500 IN CASH PRIZES.
The following players have entered:
MAURICE DALY, JOSEPH DION,
CYRILLE DION, A. P. RUDOLPHE,
GEO. F. SLOSSON, WM. SEXTON,
and ALBERT GARNIER.
GAMES, 300 POINTS UP, (French Caroms,)
On a WM. H. GRIFFITH & CO.'S American Standard Table, with DELANEY'S Wire Cushions.
OPENING GAME to commence MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Ladies free.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.
W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING CLASSES,
No. 55 West 33d st.,
between Broadway and 5th av.

LECTURES.

SPECIAL LECTURE TO LADIES ON PHYSIOLOGY.—Subject—Principles of Digestion, illustrated with models and drawings by Prof. ADRIAN J. EBELL, at International Academy Lecture Room, No. 18 Cooper Union, TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. Admission 50 cents. Next lecture, THURSDAY, this week.

THE EVANGELISTS.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN BROOKLYN.

THREE LARGE MEETINGS IN THE RINK—A SERMON ON THE BOOK OF DANIEL—THE SERVICE FOR WOMEN IN THE AFTERNOON — A DISCOURSE ABOUT "TRUST."

The dull, leaden gloom of yesterday morning had no deterrent effect on the great army of worshipers that rallies daily about the standard of the singing and preaching evangelists, and the early service at the Brooklyn Rink was attended by a full congregation, while many went away unable to gain admission. It is a fact, also, that notwithstanding the early hour at which the matinal meetings begin, there were several hundred persons present who were residents of New-York City, but who did not consider the long trip to Brooklyn an inconvenience to be weighed against the pleasure of hearing the revival leaders. Floor, stage, and gallery were all filled to repletion before 8 o'clock, and among the well-known persons on the platform were Rev. Dr. Budington, John Parker, the Methodist revival singer; Rev. Dr. Carroll, Rev. Dr. Cuyler and mother, Alderman French, at whose residence Mr. Sankey is staying, and Rev. Frederick Bell, the reformed boxer. At 8 o'clock Mr. Sankey took his seat at the organ and announced the hymn, "Jesus loves me," which was sung by the choir and congregation, "Free from the law," and other favorite songs of praise. Among these was also the hymn, of which the following is the opening stanza, and which was sung with magnificent effect to an air full of rich swelling melody,

I have a Saviour, He's pleading in glory,
A dear loving Saviour, though earth friends be few;
And now He is watching in tenderness o'er me,
And oh, that my Saviour were your Saviour too.
For you I am praying,
For you I am praying,
For you I am praying,
I'm praying for you.

Then Mr. Moody stepped impulsively to the preacher's rostrum, and bowing his head on the rail was engaged for a few moments in silent prayer, at the close of which, as he bruised a white handkerchief about his face, he made the announcements for the week, stating also that this was the last of these Sabbath services in Brooklyn. Picking up a hymn-book, he raised his voice as he said, "Sing the fourteenth hymn, and I hope the congregation will join in the chorus, 'Ho, my comrades, see the signal, waving in the sky,'" and then Mr. Sankey's soft but strong baritone voice began the splendid thrilling measures of "Hold the fort," in the chorus of which the great audience joined with much feeling. A brief prayer by Rev. Dr. Budington followed, after which Mr. Sankey sang as a solo the pretty, rhythmic hymn, "Sowing the seed by the daylight fair," to which the people responded by a full, swelling chorus.

Mr. Moody now began his exhortation by saying, as he opened a pocket Bible on the small book-rest: "I want to say something to the friends this morning about Daniel—from the Book of Daniel—and I find that this whole book has only one theme, and that is separation. A man that had power with God because he had power with the world, and the world had no power over him. There are very few Bible characters that have not something against them. I think you could count them all on the tips of your fingers. He walked so uprightly and consistently before God and the world that you find few like him—I can think of Joseph, John the Baptist, Joshua, and perhaps one or two others, and these few characters shine out so on the pages of history that I think it is well to look into their lives a little to see the cause of their great success. Daniel, with some others of the young men of Israel was taken into Babylon at the age of seventeen, and placed in the King's household, where they were to be required to eat the same meats as the King eat and drink the same wine. Here was the young man's great temptation. I doubt whether any young man ever came from the country to a great city without meeting temptation; but here at this royal court Daniel was subjected to the greatest temptations. But he was a young man who, when temptation was to come to him, had the courage to say no, and he said "No!" when the time came for it. If he was in Jerusalem he would have done as the people of Jerusalem did; we all know how common is the saying "in Rome do as the Romans do." But he in Babylon would not do as the Babylonians did. This young man knew that he shouldn't touch any meat that had been offered to idols, and when meat from the King's table was brought to him, he said to the officer "Take away this meat, take away this wine; we cannot drink this wine and we cannot eat this meat; take it away and give us pulse and water; we are Hebrews." Then the officer said to them: 'You will famish; you cannot live on such food as you ask,' and Daniel said "Try us for ten days, and see if we don't get fat." What we want to-day is men that are willing to walk alone, if need be, with godly power. [A voice, "Amen."] And so these young men having godly power and not fearing to walk alone, wouldn't go and drink that wine, and they didn't. After Belshazzar was slain his kingdom was given into the hands of Darius, who made Daniel the chief of 120 princes.

Here, again, he began to encounter enmity among all these princes. They were greedy for spoils. A great many men seem to think it no harm to steal from the Government. They don't think it is the same thing as stealing from the Government. We have no doubt some of these 120 princes wanted to make a fortune out of the Government and, build them nice places out in the country and retire from public life. But Daniel checked their desires, and so they set themselves to work to bring him into disgrace with the King, but they could find no fault against him only touching the law of his God. What an honor that was, that there was no other fault against him than that. Well, they went to Darius and told him it would be a great thing to issue his proclamation commanding all the people to worship only him, the King, for thirty days, and it flattered the King's vanity, and he made the decree. These princes knew that Daniel wouldn't respect that decree nor obey it; so they watched him, and when they found him in his chamber, with his window open and his face to the east, praying to the God of Israel, they reported it to the King, and Daniel was cast into the den of lions. Before this they had told him to close his chamber window or to go away for thirty days, but he wouldn't. He stayed right there in Babylon and prayed openly as he did before, and all the time kept his watch on these 120 rascals. The next day after he was cast into the den of starving lions the King was troubled, and he rode out in his chariot and went to the den to see if Daniel was alive, and Daniel had been resting there among the wild beasts all night, the angel of God with him, shutting the mouths of them roaring lions, and keeping them shut, and Daniel, I dare say, using one of the lions for a pillow to rest his head on. And the King cried at the mouth of the den: "O, Daniel, is the Lord thy God able to save thee?" And there came a voice of the resurrection from Daniel, saying: "He is able," and these two men rushed into each other's arms, and the King was glad.

Mr. Moody closed with a fervent exhortation to his hearers to let their spiritual lives be apart from the things of this world, for God had left them in this dark world to shine, and may He help us to shine so that all the world might praise Him for the example.

As he concluded and took his seat Mr. Sankey's clear voice rang out in the solo, "Dare to be a Daniel," with great fervor in the tones, and the congregation as fervently joined in the chorus. Mr. Moody then dismissed them with a benediction.

THE SERVICE FOR WOMEN.

ABOUT SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE RINK—SERMON BY MR. MOODY ON "TRUST."

The afternoon meeting was exclusively for women, but by some means there happened to be present a number of men. Doubtless the fortunate ones were admitted by favor of the door-keepers, who while serving their friends lost no opportunity of causing inconvenience to those whom business had called to the Rink. The attendance was as large as usual, and the interest taken in the proceedings seemed sincere. It had been announced that none but non-church members should be admitted. In all about six thousand tickets were issued, and fully that number of persons were present. Rev. Dr. Hutton, of New-York, H. B. Claflin and wife, Mrs. S. B. Goodrich, and Mrs. Thorne were among those on the platform.

The exercises began with the singing of the hymn commencing "Come to the Savior." The singing throughout with the single exception of the last hymn, was left entirely to the choir, aided by a few strong-voiced individuals who sat very near the platform. The opening prayer was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hutton, of New-York. Mr. Moody then made the announcements for the coming week. He said there would be preaching in the Rink every evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock, and in the morning at 8 o'clock; that there would be Bible lectures in the Tabernacle Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons, and meetings in the same place every evening for young men. Mr. Moody called attention to the fact that next Sunday afternoon Mr. Needham, of Philadelphia, would preach in the Rink. Mr. Moody said: "He is a good deal better preacher than I am. He has a better knowledge of the Scriptures." He then said that there were between three and four thousand persons present who had said they wanted to have religion. If they would pray hard he believed they would receive the Holy Ghost that very afternoon. He asked those who had already received religion to pray harder than ever for the sorrowing ones. He then prayed that their last Sabbath's meeting in Brooklyn might be the very best of all; that the Holy Ghost would pour down upon all unconverted souls. The choir then sang the fifty-seventh hymn, and then Mr. Moody preached, in substance saying: I want to call your attention to one little word. It's "Trust." I like to get a text which the people can't forget. If you can't recollect the words of my sermon, you can the text. It is "Trust." Persons had come to him and said they didn't know what he meant when he said, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ." Why, it meant trust in Jesus Christ. In the Old Testament the word is "trust;" in the New Testament it's "believe." In both books, he said, they mean the same thing. He would ask those who had their Bibles with them to turn to certain passages which he would refer to. Those who had no Bibles could take their lead-pencils and make a memorandum of the passages. He would first call their attention to Isaiah xxvi. 3, 4. They must not trust in themselves, in their feelings, or in their neighbors, but in the Lord Jehovah. He was their everlasting strength. If they put their trust in man he grew old and died; if in money it perished; if in anything else than the Lord they would certainly lose by it. The trouble was a great many were always looking at themselves. They must get done with self and trust in the Lord Jehovah. He promised them a peace beyond reach in this world. If they trusted in Him He would give them perfect peace. Next he would call their attention to Psalm lxii., 8. There it was told them to trust in Him at all times. "God is a refuge for us." These were the words in the eighth verse. If they trusted the Lord He would scatter the clouds of darkness and bring gladness out of sorrow. They must do as Jobdid. They must trust Him when it was very dark. Job said, "Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him." Job didn't know how it was coming out, but he was willing to trust in Him. And there he took his stand, and the waves of hell couldn't wash him off. There was no other way to heaven than that of taking the Lord at His word. Every woman present must trust Him with all her heart. Mr. Moody asked them to turn to Jeremiah, xlix.: 11. There were some people who thought their troubles were so numerous that they could not trust in Him. "Let thy widows trust in Me." Those were the words of the Testament. God said: "I'm her Judge; I'm her shield; I'm her protector." The speaker said if he was in business he would take good care never to cheat a widow. God has promised to protect them. If there were any widows present who were cast down and sad, he asked them to open their hearts to Him. Out in Chicago there was a poor woman whose husband, a Union soldier, had fallen in battle. The hard-hearted landlord threatened to turn her out of the house because she couldn't pay her rent. She bent her head in sadness and sorrow and knew not what would become of her. Her little girl saw the mother's grief, and she said, "Mamma, mayn't I pray to Jesus to comfort you?" The child then went out and knelt down by her little bed and she prayed, saying: "Oh, Jesus, the man is going to turn my poor mamma out doors because she hasn't got any money, and if we go out now we will catch cold and die. Please, Jesus, lend my mamma a little house for us to live in." Twenty-four hours had not passed away before some charitable souls heard of the poor widow's distress, and her wants were relieved. The widow was cared for by the Lord. The speaker would ask them to turn to Proverbs, xvi., 20. "And whoso trusteth in the Lord, happy is he." For twenty years had the speaker trusted Him, and the world would never know how happy he was. In the tenth verse of the thirty-second Psalm it was written "Mercy shall compass him about." Yes, God would deal in mercy with those that trusted. There were peace, and joy, and happiness, and security, and blessing, all coming from the one word "trust." Wasn't it a wonder that the whole world didn't trust Him when it was seen what He would do for all? They should trust Him, if they would know what it was to have joy springing up in the heart. He asked them to turn their attention to Psalm ix., 10. Every one who was acquainted with the Bible would trust Him, for the moment people found out what God would do for them, they could not help but trust Him. It was the men who don't know God who talked against Him. They would trust a bank to keep their money, and yet they refused to trust the Lord to save their souls. He asked those present if from what they had heard of God they were ready to trust Him? Let that very hour be the last in which they were going to distrust the Lord. Let it be the day, the hour, in which to be delivered from the Evil One. No one could be lost if trust was placed in Him. It was a loving Father and not an enemy that he asked them to trust. Could any young lady present give a reason why she should not trust Him? "But, Mr. Moody, I don't feel like it." That was the way some of them would answer him. To such he had to say what had feeling to do with it? They had no right to place feeling before trust. There were too many who looked for peace and happiness before putting their trust in God. Trusting in God and getting salvation was likened to giving a paying teller in a bank a check, and then trusting to him to hand one the money. The Bible was full of trust. They needn't wait for some one to go to them, and make personal appeals with them, but they could trust just then, suppose, to God the speaker, this pulpit is a sinking vessel, and I am going down with it. The life-boat approaches. The Captain shouts for me to spring in. I answer him, "I am afraid your boat will not save me." The Captain shouts back: "Trust the boat, she has saved thousands." If I do not trust the life-boat I shall be lost. I shall have to be saved. Away with your feelings and tears, and trust Jehovah. This illustration was given with great feeling. The speaker next related an incident of a dying soldier; his last message was, "Tell my mother that I die trusting in Jesus."

The exercises were then concluded by singing a hymn, the chorus of which was:

Only trust Him, only trust Him,
Only trust Him now;
He will save you, He will save you,
He will save you now.

Time and again was this chorus repeated. Then, at Mr. Moody's request, the words were changed to a personal appeal: "I will trust Him, He will save me now." The vast audience joined in the chorus with great fervor, Mr. Sankey led in the singing, but finally he stopped. "Sing on," shouted Mr. Moody. "We are making Heaven ring with gladness this afternoon. We'll make all Brooklyn joyous. Sing on; sing from your hearts your trust in Him." Twice again were the words swelled out in song, and then Mr. Moody said: "Now we'll sing them just once more as our doxology." The words were sung, the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

Before pronouncing the benediction Mr. Moody announced that he would preach the same sermon in the evening. He requested those who had tickets who could not come to hand them to those who would, and to see to it that they did attend.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

The seventh anniversary exercises of the Cornell Memorial M. E. Sunday-school were held yesterday afternoon at the Sunday-school building, Seventy-sixth street, near Second avenue. The exercises, which consisted of singing and recitations, were enjoyed by a very large audience. One of the most interesting features of the programme was the singing of the hymns, "The Gates Ajar" and "Ninety and Nine" by Mr. George S. Weeks. Bishop Bowman, who was expected to have addressed the audience, did not come, but his absence was in part compensated for by interesting addresses delivered by Prof. David B. Scott, Gen. Clinton B. Fiske, and others. The Secretary's septenary report, read during the exercises, briefly alluded to the gratifying growth of the Sunday-school during the seven years of its existence. The exercises closed with the benediction and the spirited singing of Mr. Sankey's favorite hymn, "Hold the Fort."

ANTI-TAMMANY CONGRATULATION.

The Democratic (Anti-Tammany) County Committee have issued an address of congratulation to the Democracy of the City of New-York upon the late signal victory over "the despotism and usurpation of Tammany Hall." The document recites the events immediately prior to the election, defines the issues and meaning of the late contest, and reviews the recent record of the Tammany organization under John Kelly, with appropriate comments thereon. It characterizes the Tammany policy as "educating men as conservators rather than good citizens," and denounces secret political societies. The committee say that they "do not war against the Democrats in Tammany Hall, but against it, as not hones tly representing the Democracy."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mlle. Titiens and Max Strakosch are at the Everett House.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Major John C. Cash, United States Marine Corps, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Lieut. Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon Peter Andres, aged fifty years, of Ninetieth street and Avenue A, in company with three men and a boy, hired a sail-boat at the foot of East Ninetieth street and went out on the river. While in Bowery Bay, near Flushing, through the bad management of Andres, who was steering, the boat was upset and Andres was drowned. His companions were rescued by John J. Roland, of No. 201 Rockford street, Greenpoint.

OTHER RELIGIOUS SERVICES

OPENING OF A NEW CHAPEL.

THE NEW CHAPEL OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HARLEM OPENED FOR SERVICES—AN APPROPRIATE SERMON BY DR. SAMSON, THE PASTOR.

In April, 1873, a chapel on Fifth avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, belonging to the First Baptist Church of Harlem, was destroyed by fire, and a new chapel has since been erected on the site of the old one, the new building being somewhat smaller than the other. It is a plain brick structure, somewhat resembling a small school-house; is situated on the westerly side of the avenue, standing a short distance back from the street line; is 48 feet wide; 68 feet deep, and cost $8,000, a small portion of which remains unpaid. The chapel was recently dedicated, and yesterday morning it was opened for regular services. It will accommodate about four hundred and fifty people, which was about the number present yesterday. The Pastor is Rev. Dr. G. W. Samson, formerly President of Rutgers Female College; the choir, which occupies a small gallery at the rear of the pulpit, is led by Mr. Zigler, and the organist is Miss Ella Gleason. The pulpit and gallery yesterday were tastefully decorated with flowers, trailing vines, and bright-hued autumn leaves, the latter being prettily arranged in front of the gallery. The interior of the chapel presented a pleasing aspect, its cheerfulness being enhanced by the floral display and the sunlight shining through the handsome stained-glass windows. The exercises consisted of the usual Sunday morning service and a statement in reference to the chapel, embodying the facts given above.

Dr. Samson conducted the religious services alone. He took for his text a part of Psalms lxxvii. 13: "Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary." This psalm had been written by Asaph for the comfort and cheer of the Patriarch David. It appeared from it that the Divine Being had a way of His own in relation to the worship that should be paid Him. The true place of the Christian was in the sanctuary, but this sanctuary might be the private closet, the family circle, the humblest place where two or three might meet together to render adoration to their Maker, or it might be the finest and most imposing temple ever designed and constructed by man. A way of worship was irrespective of outward forms; no magnificent cathedral, no devout aspect, no strict adherence to external symbols, however imposing, could compensate for the absence of a humble and a contrite heart, while the possession of this one attribute would more than a thousand times compensate for the want of all external accessories. The Jews worshiped God as fervently and acceptably in the humbler temples which they frequented before Solomon's time as they ever did after his splendid structure was completed. The true sanctuary was a loving, trusting heart, and God's way was the manifestation by such a heart of a steady, unwavering desire to worship Him in spirit and in truth. Men's ways were not God's ways, and all strife, uncharitableness, and disputation must be supplanted by the exhibition of the spirit of the love whereby we were saved, before we could acceptably come into God's true way in the sanctuary.

These leading ideas of the sermon were earnestly and feelingly uttered by Dr. Samson as applicable to the occasion yesterday, and the past and present experiences of his congregation.

Yesterday afternoon there was a reunion in the chapel of the former and present members of the Sabbath-school, and during this and next week there will be a series of reunions and prayer and revival meetings.

MAN'S POWER TO DO GOOD.

SERMON BY BISHOP HARRIS AT ST. JAMES' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop Harris, one of the twelve Bishops of the Methodist Church at present in this City, in attendance upon the annual session of the General Committee of the Missionary Society of that Church, preached twice yesterday in St. James' Church, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue. At the regular morning service, which was held at 10:30 o'clock, Bishop Harris took for his text Psalms ii.: 11, 12, and 13: "Cast me not away from Thy presence, and take not Thy spirit from me. Restore unto me the joy of Thy salvation, and uphold me with Thy free spirit. Then will I teach transgressors Thy ways, and sinners shall be converted unto Thee."

The Bishop spoke extemporaneously, arguing that the great prerequisite to enable men to labor successfully for the conversion of sinners was that they should themselves possess the Spirit of the Holy Ghost. The Holy Spirit, said he, sustains an office of peculiar interest. Through Him we are made acquainted with the purposes of God. We should have only the most incomplete conceptions of God were it not for the enlightening and sanctifying influences exercised by the Holy Spirit. You will not find a single people upon the face of the earth who do not acknowledge, in some way, a recognition of some outside and higher power which controls and sustains them. The Holy Spirit is the agent of the renewal of man's nature, the author of our regeneration, the renewer of our hearts. The Scriptures teach us that our influence upon others depends upon our possession of the Holy Spirit; and that idea is strongly set forth in the text. Besides, a man's power to do good depends upon his character in life. This psalm was evidently written by David after he had recovered from some personal sin, and may be viewed in the light of a deep and humiliating confession of that sin. "Against Thee, Thee only, have I sinned" exclaims the Psalmist; and so he goes on to pour out his soul in lamentation before God. He saw that his sin was not only bringing sorrow into his own heart, but was also bringing ruin upon others, that it was injuring him, and depriving him of all power of exerting any good influence upon others. He prays for a clean heart, and for the renewal of a right spirit within him. Hence, the text teaches us that the peculiar office of the Holy Spirit is to prepare men for the great work of converting sinners, and to make them acquainted with the ways of God. The principal fact set forth in the text is that it is the spirit of God acting upon the hearts of men which converts the soul. This is a fact, as may be seen by the declaration of the Psalmist in the text. The whole success of his teaching and power over men is founded upon his own possession of the Holy Spirit. When Christ, just before His ascension, made the revelation to His disciples that He was about to depart from them, they were very sorrowful. They had been in the habit of going to Him for advice and consolation, and now He was going away from them, and their hearts were exceedingly heavy and sad. He explained to them the importance of His going away, and promised to send them the Comforter. And that, he told them, was the reason why He was going away—because if He did not go the Comforter could not come. And then He breathed upon them and said to them, "Receive the Holy Ghost." God considered that indispensable for them, and so may we consider it absolutely necessary for us. And after Christ's resurrection and ascension, how grievously disappointed were His disciples. It was He whom they had fondly hoped was to redeem Israel. And in their disappointment and dismay they fled to an upper chamber and there waited for the baptism of the Holy Ghost which Christ had promised them; and they waited in earnest prayer, and did not enter upon the ministry until they had received the gift. And what was the result? The first sermon preached was so blessed of God that 3,000 souls were converted. They had been promised power, and the Spirit gave them that power; and from that day to this the power of men to do effective work in the conversion of sinners has been in proportion as they have possessed the Holy Spirit. Whenever you have found a Christian without that spirit, you have found one who is cold and spiritless. And why is the spirit necessary? Because it is through the teaching of man that the world is to be evangelized. "The world shall be full of the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the sea;" and until all know Him the work of teaching men in that knowledge is to be performed by human agencies. And it is to be done through the earnest, persistent labors of converted men. The Church has no command as a Church. The command was given to the individual members of the Church. Christ's Sermon on the Mount illustrates this idea: "Ye are the light of the world;" "ye are the salt of the earth;" "so let your light shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." There is probably not one single person in this house this morning who was not led to Christ through the entreaties of some friend who had been converted before him. The agency may not be indispensable, but it is the method, and the only method, which God has provided. It may not be indispensable, because God is able to do anything; but it is the way He has chosen to accomplish His work on earth, and it is our duty to do this until all shall know Him. Oh! if each one of us could only feel that we have a personal duty to perform, and one which no one can perform for us! Who realises the value of a human soul? It is through the instrumentality of God's people that the work is to be done. It is only by the power of the Divine Spirit that we can maintain Church life. It is the only way in which we can obtain the Christian graces. If we are to be powerful in Christian influence we must maintain a blameless Christian life. The very first thing the Psalmist prayed for was a clean heart, and the very first step in our sphere of Christian influence must be determined by our possession of the Holy Spirit. Our peculiar province is one of testifying to the love of God in our own souls. It is a system of facts and not of theories. All are able to testify of what they have seen. In order to have that experience, and to exemplify it, we must have the Divine Spirit in our own hearts, and then, through the possession of the Divine Spirit, we shall be able to pray for others, and to pray with zeal and with earnestness, as John Knox prayed for Scotland. We know that God can hear prayer, and is also able to answer it. It is impossible for you to restrain the prayer for others when your heart is full of the Holy Spirit.

Now, in conclusion, continued Bishop Harris, in the light of these remarks we may have a true idea of the doctrine of revivals. These are not only accomplished through man's agency, but through God's power, and if they come not from on high they will be in vain so far as concerns their ultimate results for the reformation of men. There is no quickening of the Church without conversion. The presence of the Divine Spirit leads to this result. A feeling will never be excited except in response to appropriate emotions. A man who knows nothing of Christ cannot believe in Him. A man with feeble conceptions of God will have feeble emotions. A man who has just been converted, knows nothing of God in comparison with Gabriel. It is the office of the Spirit to bring this conception of God to the knowledge and understanding of man. We must teach men to understand God, and in order to do this we must have the spirit of the Holy Ghost upon us; and that is the reason why so much importance is attached to the presence of the Divine Spirit when we would enter upon a revival of God's work in our midst, and why all our labor is in vain without that Spirit. It is upon this, and this alone, which depends the salvation of a lost and ruined world. "This a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." This is the quintessence of all the blessed sayings of the Bible, that "Christ came into the world to save sinners." "Who among you if his son ask bread will he give him stone? and if he ask for a fish will he give him a serpent? And if ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more will your Heavenly Father give good things unto them who ask Him." If we are on the spirit of revival, let us ask for the baptism of the Holy Ghost. We can have it by simply asking for it. Then let us ask. Let us pray with the Psalmist, "Lord, take not thy Holy Spirit from us, and renew a right spirit within us."

In the evening the Bishop gave an interesting account of his recent missionary tour around the world.

THE WORK OF MASKED ROBBERS.

A SICK MAN BOUND, GAGGED, AND ROBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE—ONE OF THE BURGLARS CAPTURED.

A robbery of a most daring character, attended by violence, and similar in character to the robbery of Mrs. Daniel Dancer, in West Eleventh street, was committed in the Seventh Ward yesterday morning. Mr. Lewis Clark, aged sixty years, who drives a bread route, has for some years resided on the second floor of the tenement-house No. 911 Division street. For some months past Mr. Clark has been confined to his bed from rheumatism. Since his illness his business has been carried on by his wife and son, who have driven his wagon and made his collections and deliveries. About three weeks ago Mr. Clark was called on by David Dundas, a quack doctor, about fifty years old, who has an office at No. 51 Ludlow street, and who resides on the second floor of the building No. 71 Hester street. Dundas said that he had heard of Mr. Clark's illness, and that he could effect a certain cure in the case. Dundas called frequently on Mr. Clark, and while treating him for his ailment adroitly introduced the subject of Mr. Clark disposing of his business. He finally said that he knew a lady who would be disposed to purchase Mr. Clark's bread route at a reasonable price. Mr. Clark asked Dundas to bring the lady to see him, and on the following day Dundas called with a woman whose name or residence cannot at present be ascertained by the Police. During the conversation which followed, the woman asked Mr. Clark on what day he settled his accounts with the baker who supplied him with the bread for distribution on his route. Mr. Clark answered that he usually paid his baker early on Monday morning. The woman then asked Mr. Clark at what hour in the morning he usually started out on his route. Mr. Clark answered that since his illness, his wife and son, who attended to his business, usually started out to supply the route at 4 o'clock in the morning. Dundas and the woman then left. Early Monday morning Mrs. Clark and her son left their residence at 4:30 o'clock to drive over their route. Mr. Clark being unable to leave his bed, they did not lock the door leading to their apartments. A few minutes after four men, whose faces were disguised with burnt cork, entered Mr. Clark's bedroom. They seized him as he lay helpless in bed, and unwinding the flannel bandages with which his limbs were wrapped, tied him hand and foot and gagged him. Despite the fact that the robbers had their faces blackened, Mr. Clark identified Dundas as one of the party from his prominent cheek bones, pockmarked face, hooked nose, and side whiskers. After the thieves had tied and gagged Mr. Clark, they broke open the drawers of the bureau and two trunks which were in the room. The thieves secured a quantity of jewelry valued at $100, and then Mr. Clark heard Dundas say: "I have got the money. Clark's out of this." Mrs. Clark had fortunately taken the "route" money, amounting to about $500, with her, and had left behind in one of the bureau drawers, a roll of small bills amounting to $31. It was this money which the thieves secured. When the gang of robbers had left the room Mr. Clark tried to release himself from his gag. After two hours' struggling he succeeded in doing so, and by his cries alarmed the other tenants residing in the house. He was at once released from his bonds, and intelligence conveyed to the Seventh Precinct Station-house. Capt. McElwaine and Detective Maloney at once proceeded to Mr. Clark's residence and investigated the case. Mr. Clark furnished them with a description of Dundas, and yesterday afternoon Detective Maloney succeeded in tracking Dundas to his residence, at No. 71 Hester street, and arresting him. On searching the apartments occupied by Dundas the officer discovered silver-ware valued at $500, consisting of silver forks and spoons, which is supposed to be the proceeds of another burglary. Dundas was then taken before Mr. Clark, who fully identified him as one of the robbers. The prisoner, who was locked up in the Madison Street Station-house, refused to make any statement regarding the matter. He bears an unenviable reputation, and is nominally a veterinary surgeon and physician. From his present the Police authorities hope to accomplish the apprehension of the ruffians who committed the daring robbery at the residence of Mrs. Dancer, which was accomplished in a similar manner.

NEW LINE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PANAMA COMPANY TO HAVE A TRI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN THIS CITY AND SAN FRANCISCO—ANOTHER BETWEEN PANAMA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Directors of the Panama Railroad Company at their meeting on Saturday unanimously adopted a report of a special committee recommending the purchase of ships necessary to make a tri-monthly line in connection with the company's railroad between New-York and San Francisco, and a line between Panama and Central America. The committee consisted of Messrs. C. K. Garrison, C. G. Francklyn, and John M. Burke. They were appointed on Oct. 27 to consider the matter, and gave the subject close attention. In their report they state that ten steamers will be necessary. Three of the vessels are to ply between New-York and Aspinwall, five between Panama and San Francisco, and two between Panama and Central America. The eight steamers on the through line between this City and San Francisco are to cost $495,000 each, and are to be capable of accommodating 200 cabin and 300 steerage passengers and 2,500 tons of freight each. The steamers between Panama and Central America are to be smaller, and to cost $200,000 each. A profit of $1,800,000 per annum is expected to accrue from the use of these vessels. To provide for the payment of the cost of the vessels it is proposed to issue $4,000,000 of bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, $400,000 of the bonds to be made payable Jan. 1, 1880, and a like amount each year thereafter. The gentlemen composing the committee expressly state that the action of the company is in consequence of no hostile feeling toward the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company or toward the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but that the step is taken in the interests of the Panama Railroad Company alone. Proposals from John Roach & Son and the William Cramp & Son's Ship and Engine Building Company were appended to the report. By the resolution adopted by the Directors, the committee, to which the President of the company was added, was authorized to enter into the necessary contracts, which are to be submitted to the Board of Directors. The committee hopes to be able to make one trip each month on the new line on and after July next, two trips in September, and three trips in December of next year.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 13th inst. gives the following: "The quantity of coal sent from the Schuylkill region during the past week was, by rail, 65,804 tons; by canal, 22,751 tons; total, 88,555 tons, against 196,613 tons for corresponding period of last year. Decrease, 38,058 tons. The quantity so far this year is 2,907,004 tons, against 4,922,488 tons for the same period last year; decrease, 353,484 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions for the week was: Anthracite, 476,804 tons; bituminous, 83,946 tons; total, 560,110 tons, against 470,556 tons anthracite and 77,014 tons bituminous; total, 547,570 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 6,248 tons; increase of bituminous, 6,932 tons; total increase, 12,680 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year is, anthracite, 17,426,626 tons; bituminous, 3,366,365 tons; total, 20,863,921 tons, against 17,674,437 tons anthracite and 3,126,393 tons bituminous; total, 20,800,830 tons for corresponding period of last year. Increase of anthracite, 177,857 tons; increase of bituminous, 239,972 tons."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Laura Schwirz, aged forty-eight, German, attempted suicide at her residence, No. 185 Hester street, yesterday, by taking Paris green, while temporarily insane. Her recovery is not expected.

Yesterday evening Margaret Davis, of No. 173 Cherry street, attempted suicide by jumping overboard at Pier No. 1 East River. She was rescued by Officer Sims and cared for in the New Street Station.

James Sullivan, aged nineteen years, while riding on the rear platform of a freight car of the New-Haven Railroad at Centre and Canal streets yesterday, fell under the wheels and was fatally injured. He has no home.

The Scottish-American Athletic Club will hold its first annual handicap games at Jones' Wood on Thanksgiving Day. The games will commence at 11 o'clock in the morning. In some of the games as many as twenty competitors will take part.

Thomas Lacey, who was drunk and persisted in annoying a young lady, was arrested by Officer Slater, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and taken before Justice Bixby, at the Tomos Police Court. He was unable to pay $5 fine, and was sent to the City Prison for five days.

At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Thomas Price, of New-Orleans, charged Carrie Bliss with having robbed him of $400 in a disreputable house in Fourth avenue. The woman was held by Justice Otterbourg in $2,000 bail to answer, and Price was sent to the House of Detention.

Detective O'Brien, of the Central Office, last night arrested Emil Mouheimer and Herman Mann for stealing twenty-one calfskins, valued at $300, from Gottlieb Barth, of No. 134 Green street, Newark, N. J., and endeavoring to sell them to J. B. Weiss, of No. 999 East Forty-fourth street, in this City.

John Curtis, proprietor of the underground saloon No. 39 North William street, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with keeping a disorderly house. He was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

A vender of obscene literature, who gave his name as Charles McCabe, was arrested on Saturday afternoon at Frankfort and William streets by Detective Quackenbush, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. Sufficient evidence being produced before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, he was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

On Saturday evening Mr. Charles L. Merritt, of No. 83 Hester street, had his pocket picked of a gold watch valued at $150, while riding on a Bleecker street car. On discovering his loss he caused the arrest, on suspicion, of William Bennett, who was standing next to him on the platform of the car. Yesterday morning Bennett was brought before Justice Otterburg, at the Essex Market Police Court, and remanded for examination.

Mr. Carlisle Norwood, the Receiver of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company of this City, which failed immediately after the Chicago fire, has nearly settled up the affairs of the company. There are a number of suits before the Court of Appeals, and as soon as these are adjudicated he can close his accounts. The sums involved in these suits are about $40,000. The amount of losses admitted on which dividends have been paid is over $1,600,000. Dividends to the extent of eighty-five per cent. have been paid.

William T. Hallett has been elected by the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects as delegate to the ninth annual convention of the institute which will open in Baltimore on Wednesday next. Messrs. A. J. Blow, H. H. Holly, Carl Pfeiffer, C. C. Haight, and George B. Post will also represent the New-York chapter. The convention will hold three days. Among the matters to be presented for consideration are new forms of contracts between architects and contractors and a bill to establish a Bureau of Architecture.

Late on Saturday night Thomas Canary, a cab-driver, who was in a state of gross intoxication, drove his blind horse against the large cluster lamp-post in front of the *Staats Zeitung* building, at the junction of Centre and Chatham streets. As he was going at a high rate of speed the shock of the collision was so great as to break the lamp-post and to throw the animal to the ground. Upon examination he was found to have a horse's back was broken, and early yesterday morning it was killed by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Canary was arrested, and yesterday morning was held by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of cruelty to animals in default of $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN.

John Butz, a liquor-dealer doing business at Union street and Hamilton avenue, was arrested yesterday morning for a violation of the Excise law.

A burglar named William Brastman was arrested yesterday, on a charge of robbing the house of Charles Asterman, No. 51 Yates avenue, of clothing and jewelry valued at $395.

Eugene Kilderburn, an agent for a Long Island newspaper, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of collecting money for his employer, and appropriating it to his own use.

The grocery store of John Segrette, corner of Hicks and State streets, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and robbed of a quantity of teas and groceries.

Thomas Kane, residing at the corner of Bush and Union streets, was arrested on Saturday night on a warrant issued by Justice Elliott, for assaulting William F. Peck and threatening to stab him.

The Commission for Christian Work in Brooklyn met last evening at Dr. Putnam's church, corner of Pacific street and Monroe place. Addresses were delivered by Mr. William Baldwin, of Boston, and others. It was recommended that efforts be made to collect funds to the amount of $5,000 to enable the association to open a room in Fulton street for the purpose of taking care of young men coming to Brooklyn as strangers.

NEW-JERSEY.

Bishop Corrigan will on Thursday next perform the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Plainfield.

Mr. John Huyler, of Montville, who was run over a few days ago by a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, has since died.

Rev. S. J. Knapp, Pastor of the Willis Street Baptist Church, Paterson, has withdrawn his resignation because of the solicitation of the church members to that end, and has accepted a leave of absence.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, on Broadway, Paterson, was dedicated yesterday morning. Vicar General Doane delivered the dedication address, and Bishop Corrigan took part in the services.

The name of the man who was killed in the Pennsylvania Railroad yards in Jersey City Saturday night was Powers. He was employed by the Railroad Company as a brass finisher, and lived in Morgan street, Jersey City.

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